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From Belgravia.

QUARREL AND NO RECONCILIATION.

Calm was the night in that still autumn weather,
And the air still and colder were the twain
Who parting then, might yet have kept together,
If pride had not been stronger even than pain.

There were no bitter tears, no sighs of sorrow,
No sad reproaches uttered at the end,
And should they meet years hence or on the morrow,
'Twill be with courteous care, as friend meets friend.

Oh! for the telling words for those who once loved madly,
Henceforth to be mere friends, not less, not more;
Deep in each heart a death knell sounding sadly,
For love, deemed deathless, in glad days of yore.

Not more than friends, the voices must not falter,
Lest broken tones betray a vain regret,
And o'er the lips the forced smile must not alter
To show how, 'neath that mask, grief's lines are set.

Let them take heed, lest any word be spoken
To raise one ghost from the buried past,
Though the dear ties that bound them once are broken,
A strange spell lingers yet and holds them fast.

Not less than friends; but, ah! the friendship offered
Seems of such little worth, now love is done;
'Tis hard to take the hand thus coldly proffered
And feel the tender, thrilling touch has gone.

Gone with the day, when just one word was needed
The heavy clouds of pride and doubt to lift;
But all in vain love's dying voice had pleaded;
Now far apart each lonely life must drift.

And she will never know, at their next meeting,
How hard he fought an outward calm to gain;
Nor will he see, beneath the friendly greeting,
How her true heart still yearns to him through pain.

BEN'S GIRL.

Mrs. Jerusha Turner was forced to admit that she was undeniably ill. She who for nearly two-thirds of a century had never known a sick day, until, in neighborhood parlance, "tough as Jerusha Turner" was a synonym for the highest degree of health vouchsafed to mortal woman.

In infancy she cut her teeth "decently and in order" at the earliest allowable period, without trouble to herself or others; and later, had marched through whooping cough, measles, and the many "ills that childhood's flesh is heir to," with an ease and celerity truly edifying.

When a capable, energetic maiden of 25, she met Jeremiah Turner at an apple paring in Squire Jacob's kitchen, and within the next ten years literally married and buried him. Wasting no time in bemoaning her desolate condition, she at once set about bringing up her young family. The two daughters, inheriting their father's yielding disposition, were early trained by their mother, if not in the way they should go, at least in the path she thought they ought to travel, and finally launched safely on the sea of matrimony by sheer force of her will.

Now there only remained herself and her son, Benjamin, at the old homestead. With his father's sweet temper, Ben had a spice of the maternal decision of character, and although quiet withal, steadily resisted all encroachments on his lawful rights and liberty. So, notwithstanding many a suitable match had been arranged by his far-seeing mother, he still remained fancy-free, although long past his majority.

Mrs. Turner, like many another woman blessed with an iron constitution, had always sneered at feminine ailments in general as fancied—something readily driven off by a day's hard scrubbing. Now, alas! the very clump, clump of Ben's heavy boots, as he pattered about in the kitchen, drove her nearly crazy. Somehow, the maxim she had often impressed upon others: "Shet your eyes and you'll go to sleep," failed when put in practice in her own case. Many a night she tossed wearily on her pillow until the old gray rooster flapped his wings beneath her window and gave his first morning crow. It all commenced with a "crick" in her back. Suddenly, without warning, she lost her erect carriage.

"Have a doctor, mother," urged Ben, as he watched her painfully performing her household duties.

"Doctor! Stuff and nonsense! No. I'll take a good dose of pennyri'al to-night, and that'll fix me."

Still, she toiled on through the hay time, cooking dinners for the men through the fiery July noons, managing the dairy, omitting nothing in the daily routine she had followed since her early housekeeping.

"Do have some help, mother," pleaded Ben. "I'll harness up and ride over to Skinner's. Maybe one of his daughters would come for a spell."

"Do you s'pose I'll have one o' that Skinner tribe slammin' round my kitchen, breakin' your grandmother's chiny and wastin my substance? Not while I have two feet to walk on. I'll try my salts and seeny"—giving the bottle a vigorous shake.

But somehow even the "seeny" failed to perform a cure, and Ben was fain to assist in the household tasks. His skill in cookery was limited, being confined to hasty pudding with variations, and even that toothsome dish became monotonous after ringing the changes on mush and mill mush and molasses, plain and fried, for a season.

On the first day of September, bolstered up in the old chinz rocker, with her feet on a cricket, Mrs. Turner reviewed the situation.

"Was there ever such luck!—there's all them tomatters jist spilin' for want o' cannin', an' all the preservin' an' picklin' an' the apples to dry, an' the harvestin' a comin' on, an' the housecleanin' an' everything at sixes an' sevens. Oh' dear," as a warning twinge made her settle back among the pillows. "There's Mary Ann can't leave the twins; Cynthy might come, but she's got all them boarders a buildin' the new barn. Well, I s'pose I shall have to come to it, but it's wuss nor tooth pullin," and with a groan, she pulled aside the curtain and called: "Ben! Ben!"

Out in the farmyard the men were just loading the great market wagon for the regular thrice-weekly trip to the city.

If there was anything Ben took especial pride in it was his "team," and truly it was a pleasant picture that met his mother's eyes as she peered out through the kitchen window. The glossy black horses were just harnessed to the big, red-wheeled wagon piled high with farm produce. Tomatoes, glowing like great carbuncles, in the neat row of boxes; great feathery-tuffted carrots nodding their plumes as the horses pawed and champed their bits impatiently; luscious, golden Bartletts, temptingly packed in wicker baskets; Porters almost bursting with juiciness; Early Rose potatoes, flushing faintly pink, and last, but not least, Ben in the foreground donning his linen duster and glancing over the load with approving eyes.

He turned quickly at the sound of his mother's voice, and with a parting 'Whoa, there!" to the restless horses, leaned, hat in hand, on the broad window sill.

"Well, what is it, mother?"

Mrs. Turner heaved a sigh.

"It's no use, Ben. I've put off an' put off, hopin' this pesky back o' mine would get well; but you'll have to stop into one o' them offices—see, I've cut it out o' the paper for ye—an' get somebody to look out for things till I'm smart agin. And Ben"—with and involuntary cringe as she moved her position—"be sure you don't fetch out no poor, shiftless creetur home with you. Git one that can wash an' iron an' cook an' clean mop boards without spilin' the wall paper, an'"—

"Hold on a minute, mother;" and Ben whisked out a neat little notebook and pincil. "Just let me jot it down. Let's see—no poor, shiftless creature wanted"—

"Nonsense!" ejaculated Mrs. Turner, "that's all. Come, you're late already. O Ben"—as he paused with one foot on the wagon step—"I sha'n't pay over two and a half."

"All right, mother!" And Ben took down the reins.

"Oh! an' I won't have any afternoons out, mind that!"

"Yes, ma'am." And with a chirrup to the horses the load moved briskly out of the yard.

"Ben! Benjamin Turner!" And there was a frantic rapping on the window pane, but in desperation Ben gave the horses a smart cut with the whip and dashed around the corner.

"Hang it all, how's a fellow to remember all that—cook, day out, an' the rest of it. Well, I'll tackle it when the time comes." And he forgot his perplexities in calculating the probable profit on this trip.

"There seems to be no room for me here, sighed Nellie Mason, as she leaned from the window, idly watching the fisherman hauling their boats upon the beach beyond. "Pa's new wife is a good woman, I've no doubt, but with our four boys and her three girls there'll be enough to do to put food in all their mouths without supporting me—that's certain. I believe I'll go to the States." And a look of determination crept into the blue eyes. "The Fullers are going next Thursday, and would take charge of me. "I'll run right over and ask them about it."

So it happened that in a week's time, Nellie, with her modest wardrobe securely packed in the little hair trunk, bade good bye to her Nova Scotia hill, and after a four day's journey was established by her escort in a cheap but respectable boarding house in the heart of Boston.

Patiently she sought employment—not an easy matter for a bewildered stranger in a great city. Steadily her small store of money decreased, until at last, with set lips, she bravely sought the great employment bureau, where the placard, "Wanted Nova Scotia Girls," had stared her in the face every day as she passed and repassed the entrance. Thus it chanced that she sat, inwardly quaking, in a corner of the crowded room, as Ben, having disposed of his produce to unusually good advantage, jogged contentedly along up-town, whistling softly to himself.

"This must be the place." And he glanced apprehensively from the slip of paper in his hand to the low doorway jutting on the sidewalk. "Well, here goes!" And summoning his courage, he marched manfully in, and immediately felt that the eyes of all Nations were upon him, as he glanced up and down the row of German, Celtic, French, and English aspirants for situations.

"This way, sir," politely summoned the presiding genius of the place, rising from her desk. "What can I do for you? If you desire a cook, here's Biddy O'Flynn, best of references from one of our first families; or a nurse-girl, here's Nora O'Brien."

"Oh! no," interrupted Ben, confusedly, "I mean I want a maid-of-all-work, I would say—"

"Oh! then I've just the one that will suit you: here, Mary O'Flanigan, step up and talk with the gentleman," said madam, complacently.

"I'm afraid she wouldn't answer," faltered Ben, as a stout, red-faced maiden of some two hundred avoirdupois elbowed her way toward him. "I will speak with that young lady in gray, the one in the corner," he added, as he caught an appealing glance from a pair of blue eyes, and mentally braced himself for the coming interview.

Very well; you're wanted, Nellie Mason," curtly responded madam, sweeping her shabby silk dress back to her desk again.

"How old may you be? I mean, you are less than 20, aren't you?" commenced Ben, respectfully.

"Eighteen last June, sir," replied Nellie, demurely.

"And you can sweep and dust, and all that sort of thing, can't you?" pursued Ben, stifling a wild desire to bolt through the doorway.

"Oh, yes sir." And he was sure the blue eyes danced under the downcast lids.

"And let me see; you would want one day to yourself during the week, of course?"

"No, sir, I've nowhere to go. I shouldn't care for that at all, sir." And Nellie tried to hide a tear by brushing back a stray curl.

"Well, I guess you'll do. Can you come right along with me now?" pursued Ben, briskly.

"Yes, sir: but—but—the pay; you didn't mention what your wife was willing to give," and Nellie lifted her eyes hesitatingly.

"Why, it's mother," gasped Ben, blushing like a schoolboy—"anything you like—it's of no consequence; you can fix it with her," and he stalked out before Nellie's astonished eyes, muttering under his breath: "Thank goodness, that's over, and it's the last time, Benjamin Franklin Turner, you'll be caught in one of these new-fangled offices."

Just as the barn shadows touched the orchard wall, closely followed by the musical ding ding of the kitchen clock striking 4, Ben drove up through the lane, and reining in his horses, neighing impatiently for their well-earned oats, deposited Nellie and her trunk on the broad stone door-step. Mrs. Turner had passed a long and lonely day. A pile of unwashed breakfast dishes stared at her from the corner table, the flies, unmolested, buzzed jubilantly round her very head, and a spider tantalizingly spun his web just beyond her reach.

She glanced up sharply, as Ben's cheery "here we are, mother," rang through the kitchen.

"Show here up to the south chamber," she ejaculated, taking a mental inventory meantime: "Tidy. Looks as though she knew her business."

"Ben!" as that young man decended the stairs, whistling softly as was his wont, "just let me take a look at her recommend," adjusting her glasses.

"Why, I didn't ask for any," exclaimed Ben, in blank dismay. Isn't her face recommendation enough?"

"Benjamin Turner!" gasped his mother, "If you don't beat all. You jest go an' lock the silver chist this minit, an' fetch me the key," subsiding suddenly as a light footfall sounded on the stairs. Mrs. Turner glanced approvingly at the well-fitting dark calico, covered with a wide gingham apron, and the closely braided hair, and a feeling of absolute restfulness stole over her as the deft fingers quickly restored the kitchen to its wonted order and prepared a plain but tempting supper.

Swiftly the days sped on. September melted into October, November came and went, and under Nellie's skillful management the house machinery ran smoothly on.

Even Mrs. Turner acknowledged "that girl was a master-hand at calculation and no mistake" The cellar shelves showed their usual goodly array of preserves and pickles, the butter brought in its accustomed first premium from the country fair, while at odd moments warm knitted hose grew beneath Nell's plump fingers in magical fashion. Somehow, as the winter glided on, the old homestead became invested with a new charm to Ben, which he hardly dared question. He found himself growing fiercely jealous of Nellie's frequent letters, directed in a bold, masculine hand, and lifted into the seventh heaven of rapture when she casually referred to Brother John's frequent epistles. But suddenly Nellie seemed to awake to a sense of impending danger, and then,—alas for Ben!—no more delightful sleigh rides over to the village of errands, no more cozy evenings paring apples in the old kitchen, meantime discussing the last new book. Nell was all at once overwhelmed with pressing duties, which took her hither, thither, anywhere out of Ben's sight and hearing.

"He shan't tell me, he shan't," and Nellie nodded defiantly at the image reflected in the mirror, as she wound the long braids about her head. "I can't help loving him, of course, but his mother shall never have a chance to say that I came here and stole into her son's affections," and hastily trying on a fresh apron she descended the stairs and was desperately busy preparing supper when Ben came in for the milkpails.

"Ben," said Mrs. Turner, in a tone of unwonted softness, as she quietly watched him scanning the evening paper, but losing meanwhile no movement of the brisk little figure fitting to and fro past the half open door preparing for the morrow's baking—"Benjamin, you needn't think you are hidin' anything from me. I've got eyes, and it don't take very sharp ones to see how things are driftin' nuther. All I've got to say is, I'm satisfied. Nellie's a good girl, and a right smart wife she'll make you. See that you deserve her."

"Thank you, mother, thank you," and Ben's voice shook as he pressed the hard, bony hand in both his brown ones. "I've wanted to tell you for a long time, but I thought"—

"Yes, I know," interrupted Mrs. Turner, "I was sot on you havin' Phœbe Brown, but she turned out to be a poor, shiftless creetur, after all, and mebbe she wouldn't have had the patience that Nellie does with a pudjicky old woman"—

"Hush," and a hand was laid softly on her lips, as Nell came in with the nightly bowl of gruel.

"Will you stay with us, Nellie?" faltered Ben, rising, his heart in his eyes.

"Will you?" quavered Mrs. Turner, beseechingly.

And Nellie stayed.

"Did you ever?" thus ran the neighborhood gossip. "Ben Turner goin' to marry their Nellie, and Jerusby's mighty pleased. Did you ever?"

LIQUOR LICENSES.

WHAT A RUMSELLER THINKS OF IT.

It is not only the temperance advocates who favor some radical change in the present methods of licensing taverns, but many of the keepers of such places cordially agree with them. One of the latter class, whose establishment is among the best patronized in the city said last evening, in conversation on the subject:

"These temperance people cannot do too much to suit me in regard to having a law passed which will increase the amount required for a tavern license. As the law is now, any man, who can raise enough money to buy a mirror and a few glasses and pay the small amount required from the United States and city Governments, can start in the business; consequently every day the number of taverns increases, and no discretion is required as to where the place shall be located, so that no matter what the neighborhood may be there is no surety but that any day a tavern may be started there. Now, I for one, think that this should not be, and for many reasons. In the first place I have invested a large capital in the business. I furnish none but the best of liquors. My barkeepers will not sell to minors or drunken people, and I obey the law regarding closing on Sunday, both in the letter and in the spirit. Now, I think I am entitled to some protection because I do these things, whereas, on the contrary, it is a notorious fact that all over the city these small places are open every day in the week, and nearly every hour liquor is sold indiscriminately, and the stuff so sold is generally of the worst description. If the City Councils will either pass a law regulating the number of tavern licenses issued to the number of people, or else pass one requiring a license so high that nobody but men who have too large a capital to prevent them risking it in breaking the law can get one, they will not only be doing a great service to the community in general, but will also keep out of the retail liquor trade men who are a disgrace to it, and who by their actions are constantly recruiting the criminal classes."—*Phila. Press.*

THE DISEASE OF THE MONEY COUNTERS.—A Washington correspondent, visiting the Treasury Department, noticed that many of the women employed in counting the bank notes looked ill, and had sores upon their hands or heads. The superintendent gave the following account of the trouble; Very few who spend any considerable time in counting money escape the sores. They generally appear first on the hands, but frequently they break out on the head, and sometimes the eyes are affected. We can do nothing to prevent this. All the ladies take the greatest care of themselves in their work, but sooner or later they are afflicted with sores. The direct cause of the sores is the arsenic employed in the manufacture of the money. If the skin is the least abraded, and the arsenic gets under the flesh, a sore will appear the next morning. The habit of putting the hand to the head and face is the way the arsenic poisoning is carried to those portions of the body. One of the officials stopped by the side of a young lady and picked up a glass vessel containing a sponge. This sponge is wet, and is used to moisten the fingers while counting the money. It was quite black from the arsenic. Every morning a new piece of sponge is placed on the desk of each employe, but before the day is over it is black. There were three ladies here who were six years before they were afflicted with sores. About three months ago they were so visited with them that they had to quit work. They have been away ever since, and the physician's certificates in each case says that their blood is poisoned with arsenic.

The *Art Interchange* of February 26 contains a beautiful design in color, suitable for stained glass panel for fire screen or for illuminated portfolio cover. The designs in black and white include some seventeen patterns for Scandinavian wood-carving; a fish design with shell border for crumb tray in brass repousse work; a butterfly and nasturtium design for mush and milk set, a Japanesque study of birds—life size—suitable for panel decoration; an arrangement of pink and white clover, designs for after dinner coffee cups and simple but effective patterns for napkin corners; a striking design a study of roses and two very useful drawings showing how to enlarge pictures are also given. The text includes a chatty article on Woman's Work at the Water Color Exhibition, some practical suggestions on wood carving, reviews of George Eliot's Life and the Money Makers, as well as books of lesser note. The useful Note and Query Department treats among other topics of painting in black and white, gauze for fans, artistic furnishing, inexpensive gifts for a bride, satin sheeting. The *Art Interchange* is published by William Whitlock, 140 Nassau Street, N. Y. Price, 15 cents per copy.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

One by one the instruments and processes of our fathers are being relegated to the domain of the antiquated. Now the churn must go. According to a French patent, the passage of a suitable electric current through milk causes the rapid separation of the butter, and renders churning unnecessary. The manufacture of cheese and the removal of rancidity from butter by electrical aid are also claimed.

Proctor remarks that a common error is the supposition that the earth moves in an obviously eliptical path, whereas it really appears to travel in a circle. Taking the earth's orbit when its eccentricity was very nearly at its greatest—850,000 years ago—the numbers 325 and 324 represent the actual proportion between the greatest and shortest axes of the figure described by our planet's motion around the sun. So that if a circle is drawn with a radius of three and one-fourth inches it nowhere departs more than the hundreth part of an inch from the ellipse which would represent with perfect accuracy the orbit of the earth 850,000 years ago, when it was so much more divergent from an exactly circular than now.

A material possessing the properties of celluloid is now made from potatoes, and is being used in France for imitation meerschaum pipes, and for billiard balls. The substance is prepared by boiling the peeled potatoes in dilute sulphuric acid—eight parts of acid to one hundred parts of water—for thirty-six hours, and then drying between blotting paper by pressure.

Almost every sort of plant furnishes a living to its own peculiar species of Aphis, or plant-louse, by which great destruction is occasionally wrought. Dr. J. Sibley Hicks, an English entomologist, states that the Hop Aphis caused a loss in 1882 amouting to nearly $9,000,000. This enormous damage is explained by the fabulous rate of increase of the Aphis, it being possible for a single female to see in her lifetime a progeny of over 4,500 million individuals. Another destructive species known as American blight, occurs on apple trees, and was first observed in 1785 in an orchard near London. The Vine Aphis has done immense damage in the vineyards of France, where it was first found in 1865. Fortunately, the Aphides have numerous enemies, especially active ones being the caterpillars of the lady-bird, the lacewing fly and its grub, and the ichneumon fly. A lady-bird caterpillar will devour forty or fifty daily.

The conclusion has been reached by Mons. Fayol that the absorption of atmospheric oxygen by coal dust usually produces the rise in temperature to which spontaneous combustion is due. He finds that lignite is ignited at the low temperature of 360°, anthracite at 575°, and other variaties of coal, in powdered form, at intermediate temperatures.

A brain-model of gigantic size, has been made for an American museum by Bucchi of Berne. It is about four feet in height by two feet and a half in width, and shows the intricate mechanism of the brain in detail.

Distilled water saturated with oxygen is now prepared in Paris, and is rapidly gaining favor. Aside from its healthfulness for ordinary table use, it is said to be valuable in the treatment of diseases of the digestive organs.

The Dutch Government has collected the reports of 1,300 eye witnesses in order to prepare an accurate history of the Krakatoa volcanic eruption, which many suppose was the cause of the wonderful sky-glows seen over a large part of the world.

An opportunity of studying a case of leprosy has been afforded Dr. P. Guttman, who assures the Berlin Medical Society that there can be no doubt that the living bacilli found in the system of leprous patients are really the cause of the disease.

Evidence of the sanitary value of sunlight is afforded by the recent experiments in France of Mons. E. Duclaux, who finds that the light of the sun, it its action on germs, is fifty times as destructive as its heat.

It is reported that Herr Palisa of Vienna, the well known discoverer of asteroids, wishes to sell for $250 the right of naming small planet No. 244, the money to be applied by him to the fitting out of an expedition to observe the total eclipse of August, 1886.

A writer from Fiji asserts that when flocks of tern and other sea-fowl rest upon the sea the water becomes smooth, an effect which he describes to oil emitted by the birds.

The seas of India and China now have twelve tidal observatories, each of which is moved to a new spot every fifth year.

An international exhibition of animals is proposed for next year at Buda-Pesth.

A writer in the *Medical Times* describes the island of Maderia as presenting the curious anomaly of a country which is destitude of any wheeled vehicle whatever, a fact due to the almost complete absence of roads. People travel in hammocks, and, with three bearers only, they may journey all day with hardly a halt. The highest temperature of the island in 1884 was 90°, and the lowest 46°; the mean temperature of the months of the whole year varied but twelve degrees. Thus, for the winter months, it was 61, 60, 60; spring, 60, 63, 64; summer, 68, 71, 72, and autumn, 70, 69, 64.

From Punch.

THE BABY OF THE FUTURE.

NURSE.—How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower.

BABY (*coldly*).—How does the little bee do this?
Why, by an impulse blind,
Come, then, to praise good works of such
An automatic kind.

NURSE.—Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For heaven hath made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature to.

BABY (*ironically*).—Indeed! A brutal nature, then,
Excuses brutal ways
Unthinking girl! you little know
The problems that you raise.

NURSE (*continuing*).—But, children, you should never let
Your angry passions raise,
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes.

BABY (*contemptuously*).—Not made to tear? Well, what of that?
No more, at first, were claws.
All comes by adaptation, too!!
No need of Final Cause.
And if we use the hands to tear,
Just as the nose to smell,
Ere many ages have gone by
They'll do it very well

NURSE.—Tom, Tom, the Piper's son,
Stole a pig and away he ran!

BABY (*reproachfully*).—Come, come! Away he "ran!"
Grammar condemns what you've just "done."
Should we not read, "The piper's man
Stole a pig, and away he 'ran'?"

NURSE.—Hush-a-by, baby,
On the tree-top;
When the wind blows
The cradle will rock.
When the bough breaks
The cradle will fall;
Down will come baby,
Cradle, and all.

BABY (*slyly*).—This is a truth
So familiar, you see, I
As hardly to need
Illustration in me.

NURSE.—Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!

BABY (*pityingly*).—Do you really wonder, Jane?
And to me all seems so plain!
Go down stairs, my girl, and find
Books that will improve your mind,
And if heavenly bodies then
Still remain beyond your ken,
You had better go and ax
Good Professor Parallax.

NURSE.—Bye, baby-bunting,
Father's gone a-hunting,
All to get a rabbit's skin
To wrap the baby-bunting in.

BABY (*sternly*).—The cruel sport of hunting
To moral sense is stunting;
And since papa's objection
To useful vivisection
Convicts him, as it seems to me,
Of signal inconsistency,
I must, with thanks, decline the skin
For wrapping baby-bunting in.

[*Puts Nurse to bed. Scene closes.*]

A gentlemanly merchant traveller on a train met a lady, and politely rendered her such assistance that she reciprocated by permitting him to talk to her. He became quite friendly, and desired to know where she lived, and who she was.

"Oh," she replied. "I'm only an ordinary little woman, but my friends persist in trying to make me somebody!"

"Ah," was the gallant answer, "I am sure they act quite wisely and in good taste."

"You flatter me, sir, and yet I have no doubt a band will meet me at the station when I arrive in Cincinnati."

"Indeed," he replied, in opened-eyed astonishment.

"Yes; and the same band is always ready to meet me. Isn't that flattering?"

"Very, my dear miss; but may I ask what band it is that is always so honored?"

"Oh, yes, certainly! it is a hus-band."

He caught on the arm of a seat for a minute, and then went into the next car and bumped his head on the wood-box.

Marcus Warner, of Shusham, N. Y., has been bothered by chicken thieves lately. A few nights ago he set a large steel trap at the entrance of his chicken coop door. He also loaded a shotgun with powder and fine salt and placed it at the door of the coop, so that when the door was opened the gun would be discharged, and the intruder would receive the contents in his body while held in the jaws of the steel trap. The same day some of Warner's friends came to visit him. They drank cider all day and until late in the evening. When the visitors were ready to go Warner went to help them harness the horse. They broke a strap. Warner had one in the chicken coop. He forgot about the trap and the gun, and went after the strap. When he opened the door of the hen house he stepped in the trap. The gun went off, and bored a large hole in his side, making a fatal wound. The trap broke his leg.

THE PINE WOOD.—At some of the watering places of Germany the very simple prescription of the physician is that the patient should spend several hours a day walking or riding through the pine wood. This simple treatment is said to be sometimes supplemented by the taking of pine baths, and in the case of kidney diseases, and for delicate children this is claimed to be highly beneficial. The bath is prepared by pouring into the water about a tumberful of an extract made from the fresh needles of the pine; this extract is dark in color and closely resembles treacle in consistency, and when poured into the bath gives the water a muddy appearance, with a slight foam on the surface. As an adjunct to the daily bath this infusion of pine extract is said to induce a most agreeable sensation; it gives the skin a deliciously soft and silky feeling, and the effect on the nerves is quieting.

OUR FLOORS.—Nobody can tell why carpets, among numerous other articles, are so extraordinarily cheap to-day. But they are. This is a great carpet-using country. We use more carpets than any other nation. The European custom of bare floors, except a few rugs scattered about, has never obtained here to any extent. The very fashionable have tried it from time to time, but though the wooden floors could be made very handsome, the style could not hold. To have wooden floors always as they should be, is more troublesome than the sweeping of carpets, and besides, they are rather cheerless and noisy. How can one feel as cozy and home-like in a room lacking carpets as in an apartment where all is warmly clothed?

CLEVELAND IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

MISS CLEVELAND'S SOCIAL ABILITIES—THE NEW PRESIDENT'S EARLY BREAKFASTS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The social aspects of the new Administration are discussed in the newspapers here in an interesting fashion. The *Star* believes there is a growing impression that the social interests of the White House will not be neglected under the new Administration, and that while there may not be so much dignity as heretofore, White House guests will undoubtedly enjoy themselves as much, if not more. It is said that Miss Cleveland, who will be the social head of the White House for the next four years, has the faculty of making herself agreeable to a great many people at once. Word comes from Albany that her memory for faces and names is remarkable. In five days just previous to her departure from Albany she attended fourteen different social entertainments, including breakfasts, luncheons, dinner parties, and receptions, and remembered everybody she met. A number of private letters from prominent Albany people received recently in this city predict that Miss Cleveland will be a great favorite in Washington society.

It is announced that while there will be no formal receptions at the Executive Mansion for the present, Miss Cleveland will be at home Saturday afternoons this month to receive such friends as may choose to call. Mrs. Hendricks, being still at Williard's, will not find it convenient to hold receptions at present, and is not unlikely that she will defer her formal receptions until next season, although she will be at home informally to all friends to call.

Mr. Manning and Mr. Endicott, with their wives, also occupy apartments at hotels, and they too will be compelled, for the present at least, to take a very informal part in society.

Mr. Bayard occupies his own residence on Highland place, but Mrs. Bayard's ill health will prevent her taking an active part in society. Miss Bayard, however, will represent her mother and do the honors of the household of the new Secretary of State The daughters of Mr. Lamar and Mr. Garland will likewise preside at their fathers' residences here, and Mrs. Whitney will be at home informally to her friends at her new home on Connecticut avenue.

The *Critic* remarks: "President Cleveland introduced some innovations at the Mansion has scarcely ever witnessed so early a breakfast, and the library, usually controlled until noon by the sweepers and house cleaners, was the scene of an industrious gathering, composed of the President, his private secretary, and stenographer, at an unprecedently early hour. In addition to this, Mr. Cleveland found time to receive everybody that wanted to see him, and to show the public that their wishes were as important as his convenience. As if this were not enough for one day, Mr. Cleveland taught the dignified marshal that introductions at a public levee are a meaningless and senseless formality, and that he would receive the thousands of callers without presentations. A President who is an early riser and a hard worker, and who regards convenience and common sense as better guides than time-honored custom, etiquette, and precedent, is indeed a surprise. "The first day of the new Administration was one of surprise at the White House, but one that gives the utmost satisfaction to all concerned.

The husband of a "fashionable" wife, it is said, declares that she has become a monomaniac of the subject of physical improvement. She persistently goes in for everything that promises to highten her charms.

"She is successful, I presume," a friend remarked by way of comfort. "She is a nuisance," he hotly retorted "Do you suppose I found my bride a fair, untrammelled slumberer—such as she might be, and was, until this craze took possession of her. No, no, no. Her hands were in an old pair of gloves last night, packed in some sort of slush for whitening the skin. Her ears were tied flat with a bandage, to make 'em lie close to her head. Her lips were smirched with cold cream, and her eyebrows were thick with unguent, put on to make 'em get luxurious. Her hair was in an oil silk bag. Somebody had told her how to make the 'toilet masks' that are the rage now among women. She had obediently melted a spoonful of tar in a pint of hot olive oil, and spread the composition all over her face. This was warranted to refine the skin, brighten the complexion and prevent wrinkles. The directions were to cover the smear with patches of soft linen, and that was what made me think when I saw her that she had met with some dreadful accident."

A few remarks on the care of watches are made by a writer in the *Popular Science Monthly*. A good watch should be oiled once a year and cleaned once in three years. If a jeweler tells you that there is some very serious trouble or break in your watch which will cost several dollars to get repaired, ask him to take the watch "down" and let you see the trouble. It is better to wind one's watch in the morning than in the evening, since, if you wind at night and expose the watch to the cold, the chilling of the tightly wound mainspring may break it. Frequently empty out the dust that accumulates in your watch pocket. It will not injure a clock or watch to turn the hands backward.

WOMEN WHO DETEST MARRIAGE.—Men marry the rattlebrains of society (says a woman's letter in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*). They choose the pretty, good-for-nothing girls, for that is the kind they like; they run after and marry the liveliest girl at the picnic or a ball, though she may be a "holy terror" at home; they rush after the belle and the heiress, though she may be selfish and spoiled, silly; they pass by the jewels and take the "guide," for that is all they want, and then, like Adam, they blame the faults of their own folly on the woman. 'Twas ever thus. But, brethren—we wish to break it to you gently—there are women right here at home who have their own money to spend as the please, who have their own pleasant homes and congenial occupations, who can, if the fancy seizes them, pack their trunks and take a jaunt to New Orleans, slip off to Washington for a few weeks, take in the cream of New York, or the balmy airs of Florida; in short, have a royal time in any way they choose, who call no man master, and who "wouldn't marry the best man that ever stepped in shoe leather." This will be a shock to you, beloved brethren, but it is none the less true. Women find pleasure and comfort and happiness outside of matrimony. It is not flattering to men, but there is a growing disinclination to marry among women. They are growing more critical as to the measure of a man. He will have to come up to a nobler, higher standard, or, in the poetical parlance of the day, he will "get left."

An experiment has lately been tried by the Secretary of the National Fish Culture Association at South Kensington, London, to test the highest temperature endurable by various species of fish. Several specimens of the following fish were selected for the trial, namely, the carp, gudgeon, dace, roach, perch, minnow, golden tench, common tench, trout, and salmon—all of which were deposited in cold water registered 53°. The temperature was then gradually increased by the infusion of hot water through a tube, which caused the temperature to rise steadily. None of the fish, however, exhibited signs of fading vitality, the thermometer recorded 82°, when a perch became prostrated; and shortly afterward its congeners followed its example in rapid succession in the following order: Roach, 82½°, salmon, 83°, minnow, 85°, gudgeon, 85½°; dace, 86°; common tench, 88°, golden tench, 88°, carp, 91°. To further test the efficacy of brandy as a fish restorer, each fish, on showing signs of exhaustion, was removed from the water, dosed with a small quantity of brandy, and replaced in the tanks. The operation proved highly successful; for on inspection the following day all the objects of the experiment were found swimming about as usual, thoroughly restored, with the exception of the dace which died.

The following claims of superiority over steam traction are made for electricity and cinders, it obviates all danger from explosion, it does away with the necessity for heavy locomotives and for tenders, and allows of lighter bridges and tracks; the rails are not worn out so fast, as a perfect rotary motion is communicated to the driving wheels, and there is no pounding or jumping of the motor; no obstruction can throw the train from the track, as the current is neutralized by the obstruction itself, and the train comes to a stop before the obstruction is reached. A broken rail or an open drawbridge would break the current, so that the train could not reach the point of danger; by a proper arrangement of connections it would be impossible for any train to proceed to a section already occupied by another train, and collisions would be impossible.

Something new has been found out about apples, which is important if true. It is that a good solid freezing arrests in them the process of ripening and decay, and actually preserves them in a fine condition for months. "Let a barrel of winter apples freeze solid," says an old fruit merchant. "Do not move it or so much as touch an apple in it with the tip of your finger. Let it stay just where it is and thaw out very slowly and gradually. Cover the apples so they will be kept quite dark. Thus your barrel of apples may remain frozen solid for months, and the fruit, if treated as above, will thaw out gently and gradually when the time comes, and be plump, sound, solid and sweet as if just picked. Moral: If you want your apples to keep, freeze them hard as stones.

A modern fable: A parrot and a monkey one day began to dispute as to which of them had the better right to be called handsome. 'I have limpid black eyes" exclaimed the monkey. 'And I have plumage like the rainbow!" replied the parrot. 'I am the better climber.' 'And I can fly.' The dispute waxed so hot that it was finally agreed to leave the question to a sage living near by. 'Ladies and gentlemen,' he remarked, when the case had been stated, 'the rose and the violet are sweet to look upon, but when you want something real solid take a cabbage head.' Moral: If you pick a wife for her dimples don't bewail the fact that she can't make bread.

When the shaft of the Washington Monument had been constructed to a height of 250 feet, one morning when the workmen ascended the elevator they were surprised to find a cat at the top. The animal was startled by their approach and jumped upon the wall of the monument. One of the men went toward it, and the cat, seeing no way of escape, jumped over the side to the ground. Instead of being smashed to atoms, as the workmen expected, upon reaching the ground, although evidently a little stunned, it got up and started to run away, when the watchman's dog caught sight of it, and, seizing the cat by the neck, killed it.

—In his seventy-eighth year, Mr. Seward Dill, of Philips, Maine, is lumbering among his men, chopping, rolling, and loading with the best of them.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 12, '85.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

—The inaugural celebration cost $45,000.

—General J. C. Black, of Illinois, has been appointed Commissioner of Pensions.

—The trial by court-martial of Chief Signal Officer Hazen was begun yesterday.

—All the appropriations bill were passed by Congress, thus avoiding the necessity for an extra session.

—Secretary Lamar has called for the resignation of all the heads of Bureaus in the Interior Department.

—President Cleveland, it is reported, will withdraw from the Senate the Nicaraguan treaty and others now pending.

—Mr. Blaine is contemplating a foreign tour of a year or two as soon as the second volume of his history is finished.

—One of the pages in the House of Representatives is a great-great-grandson of President Madison, another is a grandson of President Tyler.

—Edward C Clark, of Mississippi, was yesterday appointed assistant secretary of the interior and Eugene Higgins, of Baltimore, appointed clerk of the Treasury.

—The carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia issued a manifesto to the effect that they will not yield in the present strike, and the Knights of Labor reply in like terms.

—General Grant is reported by his physician to be growing worse, "and there is no hope of prolonging the life of the distinguished patient beyond a few weeks."

—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says that Rhode Island surpasses other States in the richness and variety of her exhibit in the women's department at New Orleans. Among the articles displayed are a kiln and a ventilating chimney, both invented by a lady, and a heavy steel chain forged by a female blacksmith.

—President Cleveland's Cabinet is as follows: Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; Secretary of War, William C Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. Postmaster-General, ney General, A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

—The Rev. Dr. Burchard is to be retired to private life In the New York Presbytery on Monday, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, who has recovered from his recent illness, reported that the Murray Hill Church, of which Dr. Burchard is the pastor, was free from debt, but that the membership was small and the congregation smaller. It was agreed, after a conference with the church officers and the pastor, that it would be wise to appoint a younger pastor "who could explore the neighborhood and build up a strong church."

Dr. Burchard is the oldest settled minister in the presbytery, and it was due him, said Dr. Crosby, "who is so widely known and respected," that he be made pastor emeritus with a salary of $500, which the presbytery will pay until the church is able to do so. The report was accepted. Dr. Burchard was present at the meeting, but said nothing.

—T. S. Arthur, the author, died at his home, at No. 1109 Girard street Philadelphia, on Friday.

—The Mossgrove Hotel building, Steubenville, O., was destroyed Monday night, with a loss of $145,000.

—At San Sabra, Texas, the other day, a couple were married on the street, sitting in a buggy, the bridegroom armed with a rifle and the bride with a revolver. They feared the bride's relatives.

—The President on Monday nominated Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and John C. Black, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of Pensions.

—Some wonderful revival meetings at New Corner, Ind., have resulted in 500 conversions. About seventy of these persons have been in a trance state, and tell of beautiful visions.

—"I have neither time nor inclination to pass paregorics on the diseased," remarked a Southern funeral orator. "Panegyrics," corrected a person present "As you please, sir," remarked the orator stiffly; "the words are anonymous."

—In Persia slaves are well fed, well clothed, and well treated; the people look on them as equals, not inferiors; color is no degradation; they are not put to hard labor; the law is the same practically for them as for others. Mothers are not separated from their children, or husbands from their wives. They soon become absorbed by marriage among the Persians.

—In Chicago a lady who was sitting for a photograph was robbed of a satchel containing some money, two men having followed her into a photographer's gallery and snatched the satchel while the artist's attention was engrossed in his camera. The lady's outcry led the photographer to pull the trigger of the camera, and the result was a double photograph, the lady and the thief both appearing in the picture on the plate. By ...d of this the thief was arrested and identified.

MAKING CHEWING GUM OF COAL TAR.

"There's a car-load of solid comfort for the young ladies," said a gentleman in Lawrenceville last evening to a *Dispatch* reporter, pointing to a car standing on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. "Now there's twenty-five barrels of chewing gum there," he continued. "You may not know it, but it is a fact that nearly all of the chewing gum consumed in the United States and Vassar College comes from Pittsburg."

"Of what is this maidenly solace composed?" asked the newspaper man.

"Why, it's made from tar, and the worst of tar. The Standard Oil Company is a big thing on wheels when you get to talking about oil, but it is just as big relatively speaking when you get into the province of chewing gum You see, they control nearly all of the refineries, and it is from them the gum is evolved, so to speak. The refiners take the residuum from the crude oil after the refined article has been made and work it in an agitator, producing a certain grade of paraffine, a wax-like substance. This is sent to two firms located in Boston and New York, who put it through another refining process and then sweet the stuff, cut it up into small pieces, and then retail dealers take hold of it and make thousands of giddy girls happy with 'somethin' to chaw.' The wax, as loaded on the cars, is worth 17 cents a pound, but when put through the second refining process, its cost is 30 cents a pound. I suppose a pound of refined paraffine will suffice for the making of 500 pieces of chewing gum; so the profit in the business is apparent when you recollect that it retails for 1 and 2 cents a stick."

"How much of the wax is shipped from Pittsburg weekly?" asked the reporter.

"Well, about fifty barrels per week. Some of it is used for finishing up insulated telegraph and telephone wires, some for making fancy candles; but the best grades are used for making chewing gum. In fact, it can be safely computed that twenty-five barrels of this wax are weekly shipped from Pittsburg to be worked up into chewing gum. It is not a very attractive looking substance when it has gone through the first refining process, but after it has been reagitated it comes out a beautiful pearl white in color and is absolutely tasteless The making of paraffine is one of the green spots in the desert of refining just now, considering the condition of the oil trade. It is only within the past few years that the secondary refining process has been accomplished in this country. The wax was sent to Scotland and then shipped back to this country. The two firms mentioned in New York and Boston are now making a good thing out of the business." —*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

—Mrs. John Johnson, of Hulmeville, died last Saturday morning in the 49th year of her age. The *Advance* says "Hulmeville has suffered a great loss in the death of Mrs. Johnson, wife of John Johnson. The announcement of her ... neighborhood. Although she had been ill for some time, her decease was a great shock. Mrs. Johnson was not only an active member in her own church, but her activity and liberality were seen in other churches, in temperance reform, in all good causes and individual works of kindness and benevolence. The place she has left vacant in the community will be a hard one to fill. Mr. Johnson and his family have the heartfelt sympath of a host of friends who share their sorrow.

—There are now living in Bucks county ten persons who can answer to the the name of "Sheriff." If a convention of these officials living in Doylestown was called, six comfortable and shapely men would answer the summons. The office of President of the United States is not mentioned in the same breath with that of "Sheriff" as a promoter of longevity, health and happiness. Only three ex-President are alive. But a county which does not possess a long list of ex-Sheriffs in full life and being is exceptional. James M. Wilkinson, Samuel L Ely, John Simpson, Allen H. Heist, John M. Purdy, and Elias Eastburn constitute the Sheriff contingent who are now eating the bread of contentment in Doylestown. The other survivors are John E Corcoran, J D. K. Reinhart, Elias Hogeland and Charles Fellman.—*Correspondence Germantown Telegraph.*

—The new council of Newtown borough met on Monday evening of last week and organized by electing Robert Shields, president, Alfred Blaker, vice-president, who afterwards declined re-election; and Malcolm Buckman secretary; vice J. C. Burrill. William Wynkoop was re-elected treasurer for his third term, and Dr. Charles B. Smith was re-elected borough physician for this second term. Franklin Cornell is the only new member elected.

—The pastor of a colored Baptist church in Baltimore was charged by the members with having run away with money belonging to the congregation. On his return he showed that they had never intrusted him with more than $6 at a time, intended as a fortnightly installment of his salary, and then crushed his adversaries by asking someone to explain how he could support himself and run way upon such an amount.

—A curiosity in the shape of a well which produces warm water is exciting no little interest among the residences of Quinton, N. J. The well is situated in a window-glass factory, and it is supposed that the water from the springs feeding the well passes under the furnaces and is thus heated.

—E. M. Carver, who seven years defrauded a bank in Otsego county, N. Y., of $200,000, has been arrested at De Soto, Mo.

—A family in New York were poisoned by buckwheat cakes. There is nothing safe at present but fasting, and even that becomes dangerous after a certain length of time.

—A correspondent of "The *Cleveland Herald*," writing from New Orleans, gives the following interesting account of an important department of education in the South, namely, that of the colored race "Here, as in most of the Southern cities, I find that the brightest phases of educational developement are to be witnessed in the wide-awake schools for the colored people planted by Northern philanthropy. There are four colleges for the negro here—Straight University (A. M. A.), Leland (Baptist), New-Orleans (Methodist), and lastly the Southern University, which is a State institution receiving an annual appropriation of $10,000. As usual, also the A. M. A school is the largest and best equipped. Straight University has its local habitation in three large buildings on the main thoroughfare—Canal-st.—only one mile from the levee. The yearly attendance is from 500 to 600, a large majority of the students being day pupils. There is a legal department, which is self-supporting. Some of the leading lawyers and jurists in the city constitute its faculty, and accept as compensation for their services the fees that are paid in by the students. Owing, I infer, to the inexpensiveness of this branch, there not a few white young men of the city who avail themselves of it instead of attending the more aristocratic Tulane University, the leading white college of New-Orleans. This is a curious commentary upon the gradual but perceptible change in public sentiment that has taken place here since the war. As another illustration of the eagerness of a large number of the colored people to learn, I want to cite the case of a woman who has been supporting her husband here at Straight University by means of her earnings with the washtub for two or three years, but who owing to the exigencses of the present hard times, has reluctantly had to withdraw him this term. One feature which commands favorable mention is the singing of the scholars. If you come down to New-Orleans, drop into the chapel at 8 30 o'clock some morning, and hear those dusky children sing. I have discovered nothing like it in any of the other colored schools. I suspect that more than one nonchalant traveller who dropped into the great music hall in the main Exposition building on the day of the recent colored opening, and, heard these Straight boys and girls singing 'La Marsellaise' with the accompaniment of the grand organ, found himself unable for the time being to see the singers because of the moisture that accumulated in his eyes. Give me fifty of these boys and girls and I'll drown the music of a choir of three hundred of your Northern children and if the quality of sound is not fully abreast of the quantity produced, then I'll cheerfully refund your money.

—A number of young society ladies of Philadelphia have organized an athletic club to be known as the "Rittenhouse Square Female Athletic Association." A hall is to be engaged and a perfectly appointed gymnasium is to be the feature of the place. At the meeting at which a heated discussion on the question of roller skating O the thirty-nine members fourteen denounced the amusement of vulgar and prejudicial to health, the opinions of several of the leading physicians as the city were read to back up their argument, but as twenty-five members voted in favor of roller skating a rink will adjoin the gymnasium. The club members will also form a riding class in the spring and daily rides will be taken through the park in pleasant weather. The by-laws of the association say that gentlemen will not be admitted to the rink or gymnasium, and that only riding masters employed by the association will accompany the members on their riding expeditions.

—A dyer of Strasburg succeeded in capturing some of the storks which are the pride of the town. He forthwith dyed the under part of the wings of the birds, the one wing red, the other blue, leaving the body to form the white or central portion of the French tricolor flag. This done, the birds were at once restored to freedom, and as they spread out their wings to regain their roosts they displayed all the colors of France. The fury of the German authorities was so great that at first proposed to shoot these innocent standard bearers; but ultimately wiser counsels prevailed. Fearing still further to alenate the sympathies of the Strasburg population, the authorities determined to trust to time and weather for the obliteration of this token of the French preferences of the annexed province.

—The Salvation Army of Hartford has received a new recuit in the person of a young farmer's wife. The couple were married a few months ago. The young wife visited friends in the city and attended a meeting of the army. She was infatuated with the services, and could be found at the barracks night after night. She soon became proficient as a tambourinist. The husband at home, unconscious of the army and its doings, became weary of his wife's long absence, and offered to sell a horse in order to take her to the New Orleans Exposition, but the enthusiastic worker promptly refused to rejoin him, and a divorce suit is the result.

—A North Carolina young ladies' institute sends specimens of stocking-darning and re-footing old stockings to the New Orleans Exposition

—Daniel Dougherty has been invited by the Mayor and citizens of New-Orleans to deliver an address on March 21, Pennsylvania Day, at the Exposition.

NOT GOING IT BLIND.—If President Cleveland commits the care of the country's finances and the immense powder and patronage connected therewith to Mr. Manning, who is so unfavorably known as a political boss and as nothing else, it will not be for want of a general public protest.—*Buffalo Express.*

—William A. Bush has sold his hotel at Quakertown, known as the Bush house, for $13,400.

—Comparatively few people know the origin of the famous war song, "John Brown's Body." The following is the correct account of how the chorus was started, as given by a member of the regiment. In the Twenty-second Mass. Volunteers there was a private named John Brown, who was of course a different man from him of Harper's Ferry notoriety, although he was the butt of many a joke on account of the similarity in name. One day he and another private were lying on the grass when in camp near Boston, when they saw a couple of men climb up the river bank at their feet. Mr. Brown cailed, "What is new?" and the answer came back, "Nuthing' but John Brown's dead and his soul goes marching on!" Then three of the men laughed and told every one they met that "John Brown's dead," etc., until half the soldiers in camp were passing this on, and Mr. Brown was nearly crazy. Suddenly the man who had answered his question in the afternoon sang the words to the air which is known all over the country. The music is that of an old Methodist hymn, the "Hallelujah" of which was added, The song was passed on from one company to another, until during that grand march down State street eleven hundred men rolled up the chorus, which was caught up by the people along the line until the whole city of Boston was shouting "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!"

Gilmore's Band was stationed at a fort near Boston, and the leader heard it, learned it by ear and wrote the band score, although he was removed before his musicians had a chance to play it. Miss Julia Ward Home then wrote the poetry, but these are not the original words.

After the Rebellion, the Twenty-second Massachusetts was once more marching up State street, and the Colonel was asked if his men would sing the grand old battle song again. The officer tried to raise the chorus, but the memory of that regiment of eleven hundred men was so vivid a picture to the little band if one hundred and seventy-nine who remained, that they had not the heart to make an attempt.—*Willard Burton Arnold in Germantown Telegraph.*

—Mrs. Victoria Schelling-Hulscamp is on a trial tour as the prima donna of an Italian opera company, whose repertoire consists of "Dona Pasquale." Max Maretzk taught her what she knows of the part of *Norina*. The artists supporting her played minor parts with the Milan opera company. Mrs. Hulskamp is declared to be still devoted to her husband, and out of loyalty to him tried to get a portion of the text altered. The buffo speaks this line "Al diavola ai cochiere cavalli e carrozze," which, being interpreted, signifies: "To the devil with the coachman, the horses, and the carriage." But the management was heartless enough to let it stand.

—Britton Parker, aged eighty, living in Buford Township, Union county Ga., has for some time been the owner of a vicious Berkshire boar. This brute is three years old of large size and will attack Mr. Parker left the house without the heavy stick he usually carried, and as the hog saw his defenceless condition he charged upon Parker, threw him down and in a minute had cut five terrible wounds on the body, arm and leg of Parker, from which he died the next day.

—From Calais, Me., there comes a most remarkable story, equal to any of the modern romances. A young heiress marries her guardian, a French adventurer, who takes her to France, gets her to deed him her property, cuts her throat and throws her into the Seine. A peasant rescues her from death, but her memory is gone and she cannot even remember her name. The peasant marries her. She came near dying from cholera, but recovers, and with returning health regains her memory Now the would-be murderer has been arrested and she has begun suit to recover her property and to secure a divorce.

—The March number of *Babyhood*, the novel magazine for mothers, contains: "The Accidents and Injuries of Early Childhood and their Prompt Treatment" (the first of a series), by Dr. Jerome Walker, of the Children's Sanitarium at Coney Island, an article on "Teething," by Dr. L. M. Yale, giving an intelligent idea of the process and its connection, or lack of connection, with various ailments of infancy, illustrated with diagrams showing names and positions of the teeth, and the average time of appearance of each; "The Study of Children," by Sara E. Wiltse; "A Mother's Journal," by Mrs. M. A. Allen. Marion Harland's department includes a pleasing and comprehensive talk on "Baby's Sleep," which every mother and nurse should read. Dr. D. F. Lincoln, of Boston, author of "School Hygiene," contributes a practical article entitled "Some Sanitary Aspects of the Kindergarten." The usual departments are well filled, "Nursery Problems" being particularly comprehensive, and a new feature, "The Mothers' Parliament," is introduced, to which readers are invited to send communications on subjects of general interest. 15 cents a number; $1.50 a year. 18 Spruce Street New York.

—One night recently a lady and gentleman, aged respectively 50 and 60 years, were snowbound on a railway train at Williamston, Mich. In their tribulations they were attracted toward each other, and, though they had been acquainted but a few hours, the old man proposed matrimony, the lady accepted, and they were married by a rector who happened to be on the train.

—An exchange says that under the laws of Pennsylvania bakers cannot, by law, collect a bill for the sale of bread; that all bread shall be sold by the pound: that bread scales shall be kept on the counter or in some conspicuous place in all bakeries; that unless the bread be weighed the sale is illegal and the seller liable to a fine of $10 and costs for each offense, and that half the sum shall go to the informer.

PRUNING.

The pleasant days which appear at intervals during the winter should be taken advantage of to prune trees, shrubs, etc. Many mistakes are made in pruning, and as often by cutting off more wood than is necessary as by not enough. Young trees especially require somewhat severe pruning, and in many other respects differing from that practised with older trees. One of the main features to be kept in mind while pruning young trees is to "head" them low, at the same time giving them symmetrical shape. It must be understood by the grower that it is hardly possible for him to become thoroughly familiar with the art—for it is an art—of properly pruning trees by reading books and papers on the subject

When trees are received from the nursery, many of the roots have been bruised or broken in taking up, and of course these parts must be cut off. As a consequence, we have a greater length of limb in proportion than of roots. If the trees are translated without the limbs being cut back, they naturally grow slowly if at all.

The removal of large branches is often attended with some difficulty, and therefore, in many cases, is not properly done. The principal point to be observed in pruning is to make a clean, smooth cut, whether it be done with a saw or a knife, especially should this be observed in pruning large trees. The natural flow of sap is upward, and frequently, from the favorable location of some branches a greater growth of wood is made than on others. These limbs must be shortened in proportion with the others of slower growth.

While we constantly bear in mind the desired shape of our trees, we should be careful to remove those branches or stems which prevent the light and air from freely circulating through the tree.

With currants and gooseberries the decayed wood should be cut out, and the new growth shortened about one-third.

Blackberries and raspberry require but little pruning, which consists principally in cutting away the old cane which has borne fruit the past season This should be done during the winter, or very early in the spring.—*New York Independent.*

—An Indian explorer, known as the Pundit A— K—, in the employ of the Indian Survey, has just returned from four years' journeyings in Tibet, during which he spent a year in Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, and the Rome of Buddhism. Before this traveller, only four Europeans in this century have visited Lhasa. Huc and Gabet, the French missionaries, were driven from the city forty years ago, after living there a few months. Moorcroft was killed after he left of the city, and another traveller was permitted to remain there only a few days. He says the city is crowded with temples, and has its Vatican in the monastery at Potola, where the Dalai Lama lives, who is regarded as as the incarnation of Buddha. This building is surmounted by five gilded cupolas, which when sparkling in the sunlight present a dazzling spectacle. It contains numerous images, one of which is seventy feet high. During the festivals in the Middle of February the Thibetans gathered to Lhasa from all over the country, to pay homage to all the gods and goddesses who are supposed to be present. These ceremonies last about a month, at the end of which all all the citizens are considered to have become purified for another year.

—These are some of the things which make Dakota proud. It has 2,500 miles of railway, more than any one of twenty old settled States It has 2,000 school houses, more than any one of fifteen States. It has 275 newspapers, more than any New England State except Massachusetts, or any Eastern State except New York and Pennsylvania. In the number of post offices it ranks above twenty-three States and Territories, and pays more revenue to the Post Office Department than any one of the thirty-two states, and it has a population as large as Nebraska or Connecticut, and nearly twice as large as Vermont or Florida.—*N. Y Tribune.*

—In the discussion as to the deleterious effect of tobacco upon the human system, which has just been started afresh, the case of a Kentucky woman, vouched for by the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, should not be forgotten. She began smoking corn cob pipes while a young girl, and, persisting in the practice, died at the early age of 110 years. *Philadelphia Ledger,*

TRAVELLERS' RIGHTS.—On July 4, 1884, J. H. Van Cleef, attorney of New Brunswick, took the cars from that city to pay a visit to his father at Titusville. He was given a straight ticket, and between New Brunswick and Monmouth Junction was informed by the conductor that his ticket would not carry him through but that he must wait for a later train than the 7 50 A. M, upon which he was travelling. In this city Mr. Van Cleef boarded a train on the Belvidere division, and was told by the conductor that his ticket was no good and that he must procure another. To this Mr. Van Cleef objected and was put off the train 9 miles from his destination, but at once hired a carriage and arrived at the point desired later on. After returning home, he wrote to the railroad company, who offered him eighty-two cents, the price of his ticket. This offer was refused and a summons was served on the company, laying the damage at $5,000. A few days ago Mr. Van Cleef received a letter from the company apologizing for putting him off the train, guaranteeing him the whole of his expenses and inclosing an annual pass over the entire system of the Pennsylvania railroad.—*Daily Emporium.*

—The speed of the toboggan is something surprising. At a slide in Saratoga Springs last week a toboggan was timed, went a quarter of a mile in nineteen seconds, with the track in poor condition. With a good track a toboggan attains a velocity of more than a mile a minute.

—Dr. William A. Ruddack, who died recently in Pennsylvania, had during the last years of his life been made miserable by the delusion that thirteen women were after him with matrimonial intentions. One of them, he said, wanted him to marry her and feed her on peacock's brains and diamonds. The Doctor once thought of purchasing a large farm and stocking it with his baker's dozen of admirers. One of his latest vagaries was to put on his clothes in an eccentric fashion, sticking his arms in the legs of his trousers, and wearing his socks on his hands.

—While Joseph Bohlman was making some repairs on the roof of the Gibson House, in Cincinnati, Monday, evening, he caught hold of an electric light wire and was instantly killed by the shock

—An earthquake shock was felt at Lancaster, Pa., at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. Buildings were shaken and in some instances plates were thrown from stoves. In some of the churches services were temporarily suspended by the shock. The earthquake was felt at various points in Lancaster county.

—The homœopathists of Newburyport, Mass., are rejoicing in a victory they have gained over the "old school" in that place, where the Mayor has appointed and the Aldermen confirmed Dr. I. B. Bolton, a graduate of the Hahnemann College of Boston, as City Physician He is the first homœopathist ever appointed to that office.

VENTILATING BEDROOMS.—In relation to the ventilating of bedrooms. Horace Mann used to say that, since the atmosphere was forty miles deep all around the globe, it was useless economy to breathe it more than once.

—Pittsburg's coal miners say that they will strike next Monday if not paid three cents a bushel for mining.

☞A complete stock of gents goods, Wood's.

☞Protect your property against the ravages of fire by keeping Harden's Hand Grenades in the house. Wright & Kraft have them for sale at the hardware store on Mill street.

☞See the little boys suits at Wood's.

☞New style hats for gents. Wood's.

☞The household furniture of Mrs Margeret G Hyde will be sold on her premises, No. 140 Cedar street on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

—Chief Signal Officer Hazen will be tried by a court-martial beginning on March 11.

☞Elegant white shirts to order, 50 cts. Wood's.

☞A handy thing to have in the house is a basket of Harden's Hand Grenades While it is not claimed that these grenades will subdue the flames of a large conflagration, in small fires have been fully tested Wright & Kraft are the agents for these grenades for Bristol and vicinity.

☞William McKnew, 124 Fayette St., Baltimroe, Md, says "I believe 'Favorite Remedy' is a good medicine. It is doing me more good than anything I ever tried, and I have tried almost everything, for I am a sufferer from dyspepsia." While "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in Stomach and Bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of bilious disorders, Constipation of the Bowels and all the class of ills apparently inseparable from the constitutions of women.

—Pastor Dickinson of Norwich, Conn., was accused of having said in a prayer meeting that the spirit of the late U. S. Gardner had appeared to him What he did say was that a brother of Gardner, who had spoken in the meeting brought the dead man so vividly to his memory that he could almost see him standing by his side. His description was so striking that the hearers construed literally.

☞KIND WORDS FOR A GOOD THING.—Dr. David Kennedy. My wife has used your "Favorite Remedy" for General Debility and Liver Complaint, and is getting strong and well. I can cheerfully recommend its use in every family as a family medicine. Yours, with gratitude, WILLIAM LUNDYY, Baltimore Md.

—William M. Singerly's Holstein cow Constance S., 2 years old, gave on Friday sevetny-two pounds of milk. This record has only been beaten once, by Angier Constance 2d, which gave 76½ pounds in one day.

☞OIL FROM NATURE'S WELLS.—The skin on the head is kept soft and flexible by a secretion from the oil glands. When these are clogged the hair dries and falls off. Parker's Hair Balsam renews their action, restores the original color to the hair and makes it soft and glossy. It also eradicates dandruff. Not greasy, not a dye, deliciously perfumed. Delightful for a lady's toilet table. The best of dressings. Preferable to all similar articles because of its superior cleanliness and purity.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

SHORTHAND Pamphlets mailed free. Lingle's Compendium, $1. Lessons, by mail, $5. Lingle's College of Shorthand 1431 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., J. M. LINGE

MISCELLANEOUS

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Dealers in Dry Goods Exclusively

EIGHTH & MARKET STS. EIGHTH & FILBERT STS. PHILADELPHIA

Upper Lehigh and Other First-Class COAL,

EGG, STOVE, SMALL STOVE, $5.50.
CHESTNUT, $5.25.
BLACKSMITH'S COAL, First-Class,
$5.00 PER TON, AT THE YARD.
HARD AND SOFT WOOD, dry and nicely split.
AMBER SOAP, The Best in the Market for Family Use.

CHARLES W. PEIRCE,
CORNER WASHINGTON AND CANAL STS.

"THE TIME."

"NOW FOR BARGAINS."

After New Years the Dry Goods dealers are anxious to get our Stocks of Winter Goods sold down as low as possible before we take our annual Inventory. In order to do this lower prices are often made than goods are really worth—while this, of course, is a loss in some way—it is gain in another. But the buyer can now make a dollar go as far as it is likely it will be possible for it to go very soon in our Stores, and still a good assortment to select from. Those in need of goods for personal or household wear, and who wish to economize in their purchases, can now do so by calling on

JOHN MOORE & CO.,
517 & 519 NORTH SECOND STREET, above Noble, Philadelphia

Head-Quarters for RUBBER GOODS.

Ladies, Misses and Gents Gossamer Waterproofs, Boots, Shoes, Toys and Rubber Sundries

WALLACE, JONES & CO., 827 Market Street, Philadelphia.

TRUSSES.

OF VARIOUS PATTERNS AND OF ALL SIZES.

Prices as a rule much lower than city parties who make a specialty of Trusses

DR. H. PURSELL,
S. W. CORNER MILL AND CEDAR STS.,
BRISTOL, PA.

The above is an exact representation of the HARDEN HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER It is the cheapest and best, lasting forever, unaffected by either heat or cold Price $10 per dozen WRIGHT & KRAFT Sole Agents, Bristol, Pa

Farmers, if your barn should be struck by lightning, you can save it every time by having one or two dozen of HARDEN'S HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS Always near at hand and ready for instant use by simply throwing in the flames, which they immediately smother $10 per dozen WRIGHT & KRAFT, Sole Agents, Bristol, Pa

Every private residence should be provided with the HARDEN HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER and thus be assured against loss by fire

HARDEN'S HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS will not damage the finest velvet carpet, lace curtains, furniture, &c, and is positively the best fire extinguisher known for immediate use. WRIGHT & KRAFT, Sole Agents, Mill Street, Bristol, Pa

Storekeepers protect your stock against fire with HARDEN'S HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS and increase of fire insurance damage by water and smoke WRIGHT & KRAFT, Sole Agents, Bristol, Pa

SAFE, SURE AND SPEEDY CURE

RUPTURE, VARICOCELE AND SPECIAL DISEASES of either sex. Why be humbugged by quacks, when you can find in Dr Wright the only Regular Physician in Philadelphia who makes a specialty of the above diseases and CURES THEM? CURES GUARANTEED Advice free, day and evening Strangers can be treated and return home same day Offices private.

DR. W. H. WRIGHT,
241 North Ninth Street, Above Race,
P. O. Box 673. Philadelphia.

7% FARM LOANS in INDIANA and OHIO Nothing safer, more desirable or more prompt For further information and circular, address
JOS. A. MOORE,
84 East Market Street,
Indianapolis Ind

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has taken the shop on
CANAL STREET BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND DORRANCE STS.,
where he will do all kinds of Blacksmithing Special attention given to Shoeing Satisfaction given
FRANK S MOSS, Bristol

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure At once address, TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

T. B. DOUGLASS.
No. 61 Mill Street, Bristol, Penna
Has always on hand a large stock of first class Stoves and Tinware.
Parlor Stoves, Double Heaters, Cook Stoves, Ranges, Portable Heaters, Hall Air Stoves, and Embossed Stove Board and Bread Boxes, Tin Pitchers, Pans Wash Basins, Galvanized Waiters, Japanned Ware, Knives, Forks and Spoons
Metaline Brilliant.
the best article in the world for cleaning nickel, brass, silver, &c.
Wash Boilers, Japan-ware, Milk Pans and other articles in the tin line.
Polite attention No trouble to show goods.
TIN ROOFING A SPECIALTY.
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

J. K. WILDMAN.
No. 26 South Third Street
Philadelphia.

BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.

United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
WASHINGTON December 10 1884
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FARMERS NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY, in the borough of Bristol, in the county of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the provisions of the "Act of Congress to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes," approved July 12 1882
Now, therefore, I, HENRY W CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FARMERS NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY, in the Borough of Bristol, in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely, until close of business on December 13 1904
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 10th day of December, 1884.
(SEAL)
H W CANNON,
Comptroller of the Currency
[No 377]

HOGUET'S
Pioneer Drug Store!
(ESTABLISHED IN 1844)
The Oldest and Largest in Bucks County.
Nos. 13 & 15 Mill (Main) Street, Bristol, Pa.
Constantly on hand a large stock of first class DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, and all kinds of Spices, ground and whole bought from first hands for cash, and will be sold at low prices Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded
N B—No counterfeit goods kept for sale
L. A. HOGUET,
Druggist and Chemist

BENJAMIN LANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 54 Dorrance Street,
BRISTOL, PA.
☞Custom work and repairing promptly attended to. Prices to suit the times

CO PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and title of NEVEGOLD, SCHEIDE & CO, having expired by limitation, notice is hereby given that FREDERICK NEVEGOLD and CHARLES E. SCHEIDE have this day associated themselves in a co partnership, under the name, style and title of NEVEGOLD, SCHEIDE & CO, for the purpose of manufacturing Bar, Hoop and Band Iron
FREDERICK NEVEGOLD,
CHARLES E. SCHEIDE.
Bristol, Pa, Jan. 1st, 1885.

TEACHERS Make $5000 $150 per month selling our Standard Books and Bibles. Constant steady work for spring and Summer. Address J. C McCurdy & Co Phila.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 12, 1885

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

PUBLISHER'S BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office. Price, three cents.

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to a friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

NORTH.—Arrives 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., and 7 20 and 6 00 P. M. Closes 7 00 and 11 45 A. M., and 6 00, and 7 20 P. M.

SOUTH.—Arrives 7 00 and 8 45 A. M., and 2 30 and 6 00 P. M. Closes 8 45 and 10 15 A. M. 2 30 and 6 00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11.30 A. M. Closes 12 00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE.—Arrives 11 00 A. M. Closes 11 30 A. M.

BRISTOL, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE.—Arrives 1 00 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M.

TRENTON.—Arrives 10 00 A. M. and 4 00 and 7 30 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M., and 1 00 and 6 40 P. M.

WESTERN.—Arrives 10 00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia direct mail.

Lower direct mail for New York City closes at 6.40 P. M. Post Office closes at 8 P. M. Saturday night at 8 30 P. M.

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION.—2 42, 5 35, 6 30, 6 34, 7.23, 7 50, 8 10, 8.23, 9 46, 10 58 A. M., 12 15, 1 38, 3 03, 3 21, 4.11, 5.43, 6.39, 7 06, 7 36, 9.38, 11 20 P. M. Sundays—8 10, 9 00 A. M., 12 25 5 24, 6.08, 7 15, 9 28 P. M.

From Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION.—12 01, 6 06, 8 50, 7 32, 8 30, 10 04, 11 15 A. M., 12 01, 2 00, 3 26, 4 30, 5 50, 5.25, 6 00, 6 02, 6 35, 7 15, 10 16, 11 15 P. M. Sundays—12 05, 6.30, 7 40, 8 30, 8 45 A. M., 2 06 and 6 00 P. M.

For Trenton.

12 11, 1 05, 7 38, 8 30, 9 16, 11 00, 11 56 A. M., 12 54, 3 04, 4.14, 5 22, 5 56, 6 29, 6 42, 7 09, 7 34, 10 00, 11.11 P. M. Sundays—9 16, 9 49 A. M., 2 00, 7 09 P. M.

From Trenton.

2.32, 6 30, 7 07, 7 56, 8 06, 9 25, 10.41, 11.55 A. M., 1 20, 2 09, 3 00, 3.50, 5 25, 6.20, 6 52, 7 40, 9 18, P. M. Sundays—2 22 A. M., 12 01, 5.00, 5 51, 9 05 11 00 P. M.

For New York

1 05, 7 28, 9 1 .11 56 A. M., 5 38, 6 42, 7 09, 10 00 P. M. Sundays—1.05, 9 16 A. M., 7.09, P. M.

From New York.

6 20, 8 30, 11 10 A. M., 1 00, 4.40, 5 00, 7 00, 12 00 night. Sundays—10 00 A. M., 4 00 P. M.

SOCIETIES.

Hermione Lodge, 100, K. of P. Washington Hall. Friday evenings.

Hopkins Lodge, 87, I. O. O. F. Washington Hall Wednesday evenings.

Fidelity Council, 21, Jr. O. U. A. M. Mohican Hall. Thursday evenings.

Mohican Tribe, Imp. O. R. M. Mohican Hall. Monday evenings.

H. Clay Beatty Post, 73, G. A. R. Mohican Hall. Every other Tuesday evening.

Bristol Castle, 105, A. O. K. M. C. Mohican Hall. Friday evenings.

Bristol Lodge, 25, A. Y. M. Masonic Hall. Saturday evenings on or before full moon.

Bristol Division, 107, Sons of Temperance. Cabeen's Hall. Tuesday evenings.

Martha Washington Chamber, No. 2, O. K. P. Washington Hall. Thursday evenings.

H. Clay Beatty League, No. 20, J. L. L. Mohican Hall. Every other Wednesday evening.

THE RINK.

The event of the season was the opening of the new Skating Rink on Wood street last Tuesday evening. The place was crowded with roller skaters and spectators. Upwards of a thousand tickets were sold, and long before the hour arrived for opening the doors crowds of people stood at the entrance, waiting. The building has all the conveniences for which it was erected and is perfect in its details. Cloak rooms, smoking rooms, skate room, ladies' and gentlemen's retiring rooms are provided and easy of access. A gallery extends all around the building which affords spectators an excellent view of the performances of the skaters. The skating floor is pronounced by those who have tested its merits as superior to many and equal to any in this section. The construction of the building was under the supervision of Mr. Edmund Lawrence. The lighting of the building was not a success. Oil lamps were used, and the light was unsatisfactory. We presume that Mr. Wright, the owner of the rink, will make the necessary change if the light does not give satisfaction to the patrons of the rink.

It is to be hoped also that the Bristol band will improve by practice. The members have not had lately much to encourage them in devoting a great deal of time to cultivating their musical talents, which fact must be taken into consideration.

The officers of the rink are F. F. Archer, general superintendent; Frank McGlathery, floor manager; Captain Levi Johnson, special policeman. Eugene Highland, superintent of skate room and Joseph Wright, superintendent of cloak room.

—Rev. E. P. Shields, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and wife, gave a reception to the members of the congregation on last Friday evening in the lecture room of the church. During the evening Miss Lizzie Clark, of Fallsington, read several selections which were thoroughly enjoyed. The music of the evening consisted of a trio by Mr. Crichton and Misses Alice L. Thomas and Rose Crichton, and a duet by Mr. and Miss Crichton.

—George Buck, a colored man who has been a resident of Bristol, claims that he was the husband of Elizabeth P. Hulme, who recently died at her fathers residence on Washington street. Miss Hulme in her will left a legacy of $5000 to George Buck in which no reference is made to him as her husband. The will was made in May 1881, and Buck says the marriage took place in New York the following December.

—Miss Elizabeth L. Peck, formerly a teacher at Miss Merriam's school in Bristol, was graduated yesterday from the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia at the Academy of Music. There were 22 graduates in all. T. Morris Perot, president of the college presented the diplomas. Dr. Peck has many warm friends in Bristol who await with confidence the record of her success in the profession she has chosen.

—Rev H. F. Miller will conduct the services at the Wood street A. M. E. church on Sabbath evening next. Subject, "Irresolution Reproved."

—C. F. Harrmann, Jr., has opened an upholstering and general furniture repair shop at 42 Mill street, next the telephone office.

Al. Percy, a railroad employee, a resident of Bristol, fell through a bridge at Rahway yesterday and was quite seriously injured.

—Work will be resumed at the Insulated Wire Company's buildings this season.

—The hand organ, sweet barbinger of spring, has arrived.

—The Langhorne *Standard* says that some of the citizens of that borough are compelled to leave the place, on account of the scarcity of houses.

AGAIN—IT IS THE GATE.

BY GROWLER.

That open gate to Richard Roe, the spring
Of woes unnumbered, Mr Growler, ring;
That gate that hurled on Bristol's icy streets
The form or poor Dick Roe, a wreck complete,
That tore his clothes and mangled his left ear,
And made his whole anatomy look queer.
Since stupid builders through the town may rove!
Such is the likely doom of all who walk—by Jove!
For blessed with neither common sense nor skill,
They hang front gates as with intent to kill;
They make them open outward on the street,
A constant menace to the trusting feet
Of childhood, youth, or age, that pass along,
Fearing no harm and conscious of no wrong,
Till with a crash they bump against the gate,
And learn their danger only when too late.
How long, oh, Borough Father, must this town
In the old foggy mire be trampled down?
How long must we be forced to hear it said,
"The town of Bristol practically dead,
"Her people doze their waking hours away
"And dream of how long they will sleep next day?"
How long must we be laughed at by the rest
Of all creation, and be made a jest
And by-word in the mouth of other folks,
And made fair game for all their silly jokes?
A jest to those who sow that they may reap—
A by-word, by which babes are put to sleep
Is it not scandalous that in this age
That writes its history on a mammoth page,
That strides along through time with seven leagues boots,
And loud its horn of rapid progress toots,
That Bristol town should such a laggard be
As to be left, by full a century?
Is it not sad to think there could be found
Unburied corpses still above the ground,
Retaining all the looks of living men,
But not as lively as an old wet hen?
Is it not mournful that this town should be
Plunged in the depths of such keen misery,
As to have citizens, whose unhappy fate
Is not to know how right to hang a gate?
Can there a deeper depth of gloom be found
Than that which does this borough now surround?
Are we not rightly laughed at by the world,
As we in self-sufficient sleep lie curled?
Are we not clear deserving of the scorn
And sneering insults of those baser born,
But far more active boroughs, shires and towns,
That don their working clothes, and doff night gowns,
And whirl the wheels of progress round and round,
And health, and wealth, and beauty, all have found?
Oh, citizens of Bristol, sleep no more!
Wake up! there's work to do as ne'er before,
And the first thing, before it gets to late,
Is to impale the man who outward swings his gate.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The first meeting of the new Burgess and Council was held on last Monday evening at the Council chamber. Members present: William H. Grundy, Burgess; William S. Daniels, Francis Fenimore, Nelson Green, Thomas B. Harkins, Charles H. Hoeding, A. K. Joyce, A. Loechner, C. N. Peirce, G. A. Shoemaker, William Tabram and James Wright, Council.

After roll call and reading of minutes the Burgess delivered his inaugural address as follows:

Gentlemen of the Council of the Borough of Bristol:—We are here to-night as the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol in pursuance of an election held on the 17th ult., for the purpose of entering into and discharging such duties as may come up for our consideration.

Article 3 of the Charter, defining the duties of the Burgess, says, "It shall be his duty to communicate to the Council, at least once a year, and oftener if deemed expedient, a general statement of the condition of the borough, in relation to its government, finances and improvements to recommend the adoption of such measures, as he may deem expident for the security, health, cleanliness improvement and general welfare of the borough."

In persuance of that obligation and in addition thereto it gives me pleasure to address you, upon the subject of our corporate existence and to suggest that which I may deem of interest or value to those whom you represent.

The corporation exists and acts from both early and recent authority.

Bristol is one of the few early settlements in this State, possessing a charter from the crown of Great Britain.

After the Revolution this charter was endorsed by the Colonial Government, and since that time the State has amended and added to as the needs of the people required. Under all these changes the law making power is vested in the Burgess and Council.

You, as the members of Council, came in close relation to the citizens of your several wards, and are expected to bring to this body those subjects and views as will best serve those you represent, as well as to pass judgement upon the requirements of the entire borough.

Your duties are both legislative and executive. The Burgess, elected by the whole people without regard to divisional lines, acts as your presiding officer during your deliberations—is only a single part thereof, having no extraordinary power to dictate or veto your conclusions.

As the executive of the corporation, he has like power as the sheriff of the county has, for the suppression of riot, &c.

He may call meetings of Council when public emergency requires. He is required to see that the ordinances and laws of the corporation are enforced and gives authority by warrant for the collection of delinquent taxes.

From this short and imperfect summary of our duties and privileges, it is well, upon the threshold of our labors that we pause for a short time to consider our present and possible future.

Bristol previous to 1830, although being the largest and most important town of the county, assumed no other place than quiet country village. About that time the tide water terminus of the Lehigh Canal was here located, centralizing a vast coal shipping interest, giving to Bristol an era of prosperity passing through a period of 15 to 20 years.

The development of railroads, the necessary and natural change of the channels of trade, caused this hold upon the shipping interest to be impaired and Bristol returned to a condition of quiet, mainly depending upon its its surrounding farming territory for support and recognition.

Twenty-five years ago Bristol took a new departure. Manufacturing became a component part of its operations and from that time it has gradually developed into the prosperous community we now have.

In 1860 Bristol had no manufacturing industries. Those residing here of moderate incomes, on account of its beautiful and attractive situation, passed quiet, uneventful lives. Those necessitated to labor for a living were poorly off, for the means, or opportunities to call the services of the many into action did not exist. The following 10 years introduced the iron works, the forge, (now out of existence) and the Bristol Woolen mills.

From 1868 to the present time, mainly since 1875, what we have of manufacturing enterprise came into existence and we sum it up its value and extent, viz:

Value of Buildings and machinery	$825,000
Value of production	2,750,000
Number of hands employed	1,200
Wages paid out per annum	400,000

Bristol took rapid strides from 1870 to 1880. Its population increased 61½ per cent. an increase exceeded by very few communities in the Commonwealth.

The assessed value of real estate amounted in 1872 to about $700,000, in 1882 about $900,000, an increase of 30 per cent. During that period the rate of assessment was lowered about 20 per cent, showing an actual increase of taxable property of 60 per cent. The cash value of real estate in the borough of Bristol is from 33 to 50 per cent. greater than that of any of our sister towns. The increase of the business of the Pennsylvania railroad, incoming and outgoing freights, from 1873 to 1883 amounts to 500 per cent. in money value.

Taking into consideration the character of their freight business in 1873 being of the lighter and more broken nature, less in bulk, as the maximum rate, compared with the character of their freight business now, being of the heavier class and and in bulk at the minimum rate, it is estimated their increase in tounage to be 700 per cent.

The financial period following the panic of 1873 but lightly effected Bristol. And even now when nearly every commercial and manufacturing centre, are to a greater or less degree unsettled, we, with but slight change in the value of labor, have been able to keep in motion, and a fairly prosperous condition is maintained.

We have within our borough limits three corporations, using their privileges by authority of legislative statute.

The Bristol Gas Light Company, the Bristol Water Company and the Bristol Improvement Company; these are all creditable and worthy enterprises. The Gas Light Company has been the past year making needed changes in its mode of production, with an endeavor to give the borough and the citizen a good, cheap light.

The Bristol Water Company, an ornament and a needed addition to a community of this size, discharges its duty to the individual customer with fidelity. But we regret to record that this company, with an arbitrary franchise over the possibilities of this Borough, with the cheap raw material of the river skirting its eastern boundary, with our streets made use of without asking or price, with the citizen the greater source of its revenue, denies us as a corporation, at an equitable compensation the right of water service in case of fire and its use for corporation sanitary purposes. We regret this because it is not in unison with the spirit in which the enterprise was conceived. We regret it because Bristol with those priviledges would be more secure, attractive and useful.

The Bristol Improvement Company, organized for the purpose of building, owning and renting manufacturing buildings, has accomplished a good work. The Company now owns $125,000 worth of property devoted to manufacturing, and the wages paid out by those occupying its buildings exceed yearly $125,000.

The sanitary condition of the borough has room for improvement; yet in point of general health, its citizens compare favorably with other communities having like character and conditions of population. We think the welfare would be enhanced by Council taking some action to abate the custom of householders draining kitchen refuse and closet material into wells; for the refuse of the greater portion of a population of over 5,000 persons, passing into the ground, decomposing and becoming a filtering agent for the water used for domestic purposes, seems but courting sickness and defying disease.

The good order and general observance of law command our highest praise. One High Constable, with the partial assistance of two ward Constables, and with the further unused influence that the Burgess and Councilmen may act as police, control and keep the peace of our entire population. And it is a gratifying fact that since 1870, while our population has been rapidly increasing, the quality and quantity of crime and disorder have very materially decreased. We attribute this to a more regular employment of the people.

The finances of the corporation are in concise shape. The obligations of the borough are outstanding to the amount of $8,000 at five per cent. interest, an indebtedness equal to three-fourths of one per cent. on the assessed value, or one-fourth of one per cent. of the actual value of real estate of the borough. Comparatively this is a light burthen; but we regard debt as expensive, and would look with favor upon legislation gradually reducing it.

It has required the past year about 50 cents on the $100 of the assessed value to pay the fixed charges, or unavoidable expenses of the borough. Street repairs and permanent improvements and extraordinary expenses have to be provided in excess of that sum. The care of the streets and footways is an important and arduous duty devolving upon Council. The committee selected, under whose charge the work is performed, if it conscientiously discharges its duty, consumes no small share of its time and attention. Members engaged in business have not always this time to give, and those of our members depending upon their time for support, should not be expected to thus contribute. We are of the opinion that a capable man should be selected by Council, either by the day, week, or month, to act for a suitable compensation as Street Commissioner, making him responsible through the Street Committee to this body.

We draw to your attention the irregular way in which our streets are entered upon and dug up by the Gas and Water Companies, and also by individuals; and the wretched manner in which they are allowed to remain afterward. We recommend the drafting of an ordinance in unison with legislative authority, under which these corporations act, confining their practices in these respects to more careful methods.

Although the good order of the borough is of such a character that arrests and confinement are of unfrequent occurrence, yet when persons are placed under restraint, we are sadly lacking in jail accommodation. The cellar of the Town House is totally unfit to be used for that purpose. I would strongly advise that the first floor of the Town House be fitted up appropriately for, first, a jail, and second, as headquarters for the police department.

The archives of the borough are of great interest and historical value, and as at present cared for are at too great a risk incase of fire, missplacement or theft. I would advise that a suitable fireproof safe be obtained, and the books and documents of the borough kept therein, as a part of the charge of the Burgess.

Bristol is beautifully situated upon the River Delaware, connected by one of the world's best constructed railroads with the two great commercial cities of New York and Philadelphia. The Lehigh Canal terminates here, delivering cheap coal and raw material. During 10 months of the year communication is had with Philadelphia by steamboat five to six times daily.

With nearly a million dollars invested in manufacturing enterprises, with nearly one-fourth the population receiving over $400,000 yearly in wages, which is redistributed in our midst for many of the requirements that constitute our daily lives, Bristol is undoubtedly in a prosperous condition. With these natural advantages, and with this nucleus of work, Bristol cannot be held back. It has a bright, active future.

Is this Bristol? If so, is there any thing you can do as the direct representatives of the people to maintain or economize its advancement? Directly, nothing.

The corporation has remitted from taxation new manufacturing enterprises for a period of ten years. This is about as far as your limit of authority will permit you to act. But you have direct charge of the sanitary condition of the borough. You are the direct managers of its streets and footways.

Good order and the observance of law comes under your immediate supervision. And there is no reason why the old time quiet, conservative, patched up from year to year, Bristol should not be assuming the position in the Commonwealth as the healthiest, best governed of all her towns. With streets and footways a credit instead of a disgrace. To judiciously improve is economy.

The last two or three Councils have done good work in permanent street repair. We should carry this forward. For, as first impressions are lasting ones, we should in policy incline the public improvements to a point, that to the persons seeking investments here, desiring to establish interests, varying our industrial work, and extending the opportunities of the laboring class, there could be no possible objection on account of Bristol's sanitary condition, its good order, or its outward appearance. Bristol will be a manufacturing city. Through it the value of property will be maintained or increased; through it the merchant and trader will have increased facilities; through it the mechanic, artizan and laborer will have more varied and permanent employment; through it Bristol will reach the balancing power in the County of Bucks, and through it an ornament and a credit to the State.

Upon motion of Francis Fenimore the clerk was instructed to spread the addres upon the minutes.

A nuisance complained of by Ellwood Doron was referred to the Nuisance committee.

Upon motion the Burgess was authorized to appoint Captain Levi Johnson a special policeman to serve without compensation from the borough.

Council then adjourned.

INFORMATION WANTED.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you, or any one possessing the information please answer me the following:

1st.—Why is it that a person in business in Bristol who says his taxes, endeavors to keep a stock that will be a credit to him and the law, yet after 10 o'clock at night the borough council allows his store and house to be at the mercy of any thieves who may have sufficient discernment to see how readily they can rob a store and by our railroad facilities be in Philadelphia or New York before the robbery is discovered simply because the borough council is negligent in failing to provide the necessary night police. Can any man have the audacity to solicite the votes of the merchants of Bristol after he has so shamefully neglected to provide for their safety.

2nd.—Amusements, alike with business should contribute their share toward the borough finances. We have one skating rink with one or two more in progress. Yet they do not pay one dollar into the borough treasury. Is this justice to those who promote the welfare of our town by putting their money into legitimate business. Can our borough councils place themselves on record before the people by wilfully refusing to give the business houses requisite protection and at the same time fail to impose a license on skating rinks, patent medicine venders, and street fakirs; thereby showing conclusively by their actions how little they care for the welfare of their constituents and how careless they can become by the inducement they offer to those who will come here, prostitute the morals of our young men and women, taking the money they can fleece from our people and leave with a well filled purse and our borough treasury (always about as destitute of funds as a spring terrapin is of food) not one penny the gainer. Considering the laxity of our councils in interest of the people I hope our business men will so awake to their interest and that of our town in general that councils may be taught very conclusively that they are the servants, not the masters of the people.

E. H.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday evening, March 11, 1885.—Wm. Binard, Wm Blythe, Patrick Campbell, Mrs. Annie Campbell, Annie Gallagher, Wm. Burns, Hugh Harrigan, Laura Myers, Patrick McLaughlin, Spruce street, Rose McGee, Rufus McKinney, Charles Rogers, Mrs. Ada Rue, John Singer, Willie Smith and Mrs. Catherine Williams.

☞ Pants to order, $4.00 worth $8.00 Wood's.

☞ Harden's celebrated Hand Grenades, the best in the world for extinguishing fires, are for sale by Wright & Kraft, Mill street, Bristol, Pa.

☞ Elegant pearl cuff buttons 12 cts. Wood's.

☞ Delays are dangerous. While making up your mind whether to buy some Hand Grenades or not, your house may be in flames. Go to Wright & Kraft and get enough to protect your property.

☞ Silk caps—skating caps—20 cts. Wood's.

☞ Harden's Hand Grenades for sale at Wright's hardware store on Mill street, by Wright & Kraft, the agents for Bristol and vicinity.

☞ Regular made half hose, 16 cts. Wood's.

☞ Every householder should have a supply of the Harden Hand Grenades. Indispensible in case of a fire. Get them of Wright & Kraft, the agents for Bristol and vicinity.

☞ Linen collars—fine quality—12 cts. Wood's.

☞ Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor of the whole physical mechanism.

☞ Popular with everybody. Wood's store.

☞ A. Stankowitch, the well-known and experienced piano tuner of Philadelphia, makes regular visits to Bristol to tune the instruments of his regular customers, and will also accommodate parties at any time through the year. Orders can be left at the GAZETTE office or sent to him at 1534 Vine street, Philadelphia, and will receive prompt attention.

—The Wild Horse Capturing Association has asked the Nebraska Legislature for incorporation.

DIED.

On the 11th inst., Eva, daughter of Joshua and Anna H. Burton, aged 9 years and 4 months. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 58 Mill street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Emilie.

BRISTOL CEMETERY.

Lots 9 by 15 feet, as low as $27 each.
Lots sold on instalment.
A suitable place is reserved for single interments.
WALTER B. JOHNSON, President, Hulmeville, Pa.
H. PURSELL, Secretary, S. W. corner Mill and Cedar Sts., Bristol, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

I WILL PAY $2.50 PER DAY To all who work for me at home. To many I can afford to pay more.
☞ STEADY EMPLOYMENT. Light, pleasant Work. Send postal card to W. W. RIDOUT, Louisville, Ky.

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed.
SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID.
Apply at once, stating age.
(Refer to this paper.)
CHASE BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y.

UPHOLSTERING AND GENERAL FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP.
C. E. HARMANN, Jr.,
No. 44 Mill Street, next Telephone Office.
Furniture repaired.
Mattresses made and renovated.
Carpets fitted, sewed and laid.
Shades hung and repaired.
Chairs reseated, &c., &c.
All work done in the best manner and warranted.

BRISTOL ROLLER RINK,
WOOD STREET, NEAR PENN.

SESSIONS:

Morning,	10 to 12
Afternoon,	2 to 5
Evening	7 30 to 10

ADMISSION.....15 cents
SKATES.....10 cents

☞ Special attractions every few days, which will be announced.

If There Are
Any who have not already been supplied by us with
WILTONS - at $1.50,
we shall be pleased to have them call now.
OUR BEST VELVETS at $1.00,
come next in wear to Wiltons, and we are selling them in large quantities (same quality sold elsewhere at $1.35 to $1.50.)
BODY BRUSSELS at $1.00.
OUR VELVETS at .95.
outwear Body Brussels, and are in Moquette effects.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 50 cents and upwards.
We did not make any of the above to be sold at such low prices. Our customers have, therefore, all the more benefit.
J. & J. DOBSON, Manufacturers,
809 & 811 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

TO LET.
A large room, suitable for Dry Goods, Groceries, or other store. Apply at the "DELAWARE HOUSE" Bristol, Pa.

ESTATE NOTICE.
ESTATE of MARGARET SWAIN, deceased, late of Bristol Borough.
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to ELWOOD BURTON, Executor.
Or B. F. Gilkeson, his Attorney. Tullytown, Pa.

ESTATE NOTICE.
ESTATE of ABRAHAM SWAIN, deceased, late of the Township of Bristol.
Letters of administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to
JOSH BURTON, EDWARD BURTON,
Administrators d. b. n. c. t. a., Tullytown, Pa.
Or B. F. Gilkeson, their Attorney.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Will be sold at public sale on
Wednesday, March 18,
on the premises of the subscriber, No 140 Cedar Street, Bristol, Pa., the following personal property.
Walnut Parlor Suit, Dining Extension Table, Chairs, Bed Room Walnut and Cottage Suits, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Kitchen and Dining Room Stoves, Kitchen Furniture in variety.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.
MARGARET G. HYDE.
EDWARD N. BOOZ, Auct.

WANTED! Energetic, reliable men to sell Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c. SALARIES and expenses paid. Experience not essential. Full instructions given inexperienced men. Address, La CLARE & HERRICK, Brighton, N. Y. One mile east of Rochester.

JESSE O. THOMAS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Gazette Office, BRISTOL, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A valuable Truck Farm of eighteen acres, situate near Fallsington, Bucks County, Pa. For particulars inquire of CHARLES MYERS, No. 65 Bath Street, Bristol, Pa.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

For Sale.
A well built brick dwelling house and lot of land, situate on Bath street, No 69, Bristol Borough, Pa. The lot is 73 feet front, 310 deep, the dwelling is three stories, with two story back buildings, containing 13 rooms, all in good order, with gas and water arrangements. There is a number of valuable fruit and shade trees on the property, and a good well of water.
This property is handsomely situated on one of the finest streets in the Borough. For particulars, apply to WILLIAM RINSEY, No. 24 Radcliffe Street.

G. W. ADAMS, DENTIST,
COR. RADCLIFFE AND MULBERRY STS.
BRISTOL, PA.
Nitrous Oxide, Sulphuric Ether, &c., administered. The preservation of the Natural Teeth a specialty. Out of office Second Day.

SALESMEN WANTED. A few good reliable men to act as AGENTS for the sale of our NEW FRUITS AND SPECIALTIES! together with a full of NURSERY STOCK. Previous experience not essential. GLIVE ACTIVE MEN EARN GOOD WAGES. For terms, address, giving full name, age and reference.
HOOPES, BROTHER & THOMAS, West Chester, Penn

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

NEW ADVETISEMENTS.

J. Wesley Wright,
West of Canal, Mill St.,
BRISTOL, PA.
We are now opening our new line of
Carpets! Carpets!
FOR THE
SPRING SALES,
at prices that are astonishingly low, and that will satisfy buyers that there is no need for them to go outside of our own town to be suited.
FIVE FRAME BODY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS! BRUSSELS!
At 50, 62, 65, 75, 90 and $1:00 per yard.
EXTRA SUPER ALL WOOL INGRAIN,
60 to 75 cents.
EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS,
Cotton Chain.
ALL WOOL INGRAIN at 50c. yard.
INGRAINS, in all grades, from 25 cents per up.
WOOL STRIPE RAG CARPETS.
HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,
in large variety.
MATTINGS! MATTINGS! MATTINGS!
from 12½ cents yard up.
Floor Oil Cloth and Oil Cloth Shades.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
in great variety.
J. Wesley Wright,
Next Canal Bridge,
Mill St. Bristol, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. A. BRADFIELD,
DEALER IN
PIANOS, ORGANS and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Fancy Stationery
of all kinds at reasonable prices.
BLANK BOOKS, PICTURE FRAMES AND FIXTURES, POCKET CUTLERY AND NOTIONS.
NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

McCRACKEN, STARK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ART FURNITURE,
No. 238 South Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.
SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS. SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.
About Four Hundred Pairs of the most desirable patterns and shades will be sold at a STILL GREATER REDUCTION to close out this month. These goods are our own make, warranted all silk, and are the greatest bargains ever offered.
Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats. Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats.
From our own Looms! Special designs and colorings and the largest variety in the city; first quality only, and made expressly for our retail trade.
JOHN BROMLEY & SON,
CARPET MANUFACTURERS,
915 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.
THE SUPERIORITY OF
Stewart & Hammond's Business College
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED.
Over 300 Students enrolled the first 12 months of its existence.
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, original, practical and systematic.
BUSINESS PRACTICE the distinguishing feature of the course.
EVERY DEPARTMENT under the supervision of the Principals.
OUR MOTTO, Good Work or No Pay. Thorough progress guaranteed.
TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1, 1884.
Send for Catalogue and Journal. STEWART & HAMMOND,
College Rooms, 10 & 12 South Greene Street. Box 527, Trenton, N. J

BARGAINS.

Parlor Suits! Chamber Suits!
Having a Large Stock, we have Reduced Prices to make them go off fast. Reliable goods for very little cash.
IVINS & BRO.,
52 & 54 N. Second St, below Arch.
PHILADELPHIA.

G. F. Stone & Co.,
NO. 67 MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.
PLUMBING,
STEAM, & GAS PIPE FITTING.
ALSO DEALERS IN
GAS FIXTURES, LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, GARDEN HOSE, HOSE PIPES AND SPRINKLERS, HOSE REELS, GLASS GLOBE SHADES, BATH TUBS AND CIRCULATING BOILERS.
GENUINE CUCUMBER
WOOD PUMPS,
With patent close Bracket and Frost Slide.
(Shown in cut below.)

We have been trying for a long time to get a Wood Pump to please every one; we have at last found one that makes a perfect Pump in every respect, and well worthy of your consideration. To those who have not tried our Pumps, we solicit a trial, feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction.

AN OFFICE WHERE
EVERYTHING IN CONNECTION WITH
REAL ESTATE
IS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
Property rented and sold. Mortgages negotiated. Fire Insurance and Surveying.
A. WEIR GILKESON.

NOTICE
OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.
NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made by James Wright, Robert W. Rogers, Charles S. Bailey, Harold Peirce and A. Weir Gilkeson, in the fourth week of March A. D., 1885, to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Fidelity Building Association, the business of which is to be carried on wit in the county of Bucks, with the office of the said corporation in the Borough of Bristol, in said county, and the character and object whereof is the accumulation of a fund until the payments, interest and profits thereon, are sufficient to divide to each member the sum of $200 for each share of stock by him or her held, and to assist the members in the purchase of houses, and for those purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of Assembly and its supplements.
A. WEIR GILKESON, Solicitor.

AT JACKSON'S
Fruit and Confectionery Depot,
CAN BE FOUND A NEW STOCK OF
Fine Fruits, Confectionery AND NUTS OF ALL KINDS.
Give him a call and he will try to please you all. Don't forget the place—
No. 27 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

JOSHUA BURTON,
AT AMOS LIPPINCOTT'S OLD STAND.
68 Mill Street, Bristol,
DEALER IN
FINE HAVANNA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, &c.
ALSO THE OFFICE OF
BURTON'S EXPRESS, Bristol.
ALL KINDS OF HAULING DONE at reasonable rates.

PRICE LIST OF
Shirts and Underclothing.
MANUFACTURED AT NO. 10 WOOD ST.,
WHITE SHIRTS made to order, with Linen Bosoms, three-ply, from 75 cents up to $2 50 a piece.
FLANNEL SHIRTS, from $1.75 to $3 00 a piece
RED FLANNEL UNDERCLOTHING, warranted medicated, $3 00 to $5 50 a suit.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
J. M. MacCORKLE,
No. 10 Wood Street.

OLIVER LaRUE'S
Livery and Boarding Stables.

Good carriages and quiet horses furnished for parties and families at reasonable prices.
Call at George W. Allen's old stand, WOOD STREET, between Mill and Market, BRISTOL PA

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY RECORD
THE BEST NEWSPAPER FOR
THE HOUSEKEEPER!
THE FARMER!
THE MECHANIC!
THE BUSINESS MAN!
One Dollar Per Year By Mail.
EIGHT PAGES. POSTAGE FREE.
SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.
Address The Philadelphia Record, 917 Chestnut Street.

TREES! TREES!
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL!
The largest assortment in Bucks county. Our collection of ornamentals is unsurpassed.
$3,000 APPLE TREES, adapted to this section, including a large proportion of the well known
SMITH'S CIDER.
Other Fruit Trees and Small Fruit in great variety. We are introducing the new red raspberry, Rancocas, recommended as the best early variety. Also the Niagara white grape. Send for catalogue. We invite all to call and see our stock before purchasing. Prices moderate. WM. H. MOON, Glenwood Nurseries, Morrisville, Penn.

For Sale.
HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.
JOSHUA PEIRCE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

From the Truth Seeker.

WHERE ARE WICKED FOLKS BURIED.

"Tell me, gray-headed sexton," I said,
"Where in this field are the wicked folks laid?
I have wandered the quiet old graveyard through,
And studied the epitaphs, old and new;
But on monument, obelisk, pillar, or stone
I read of no evil that men have done."

The old sexton stood by a grave newly made,
With his chin on his hand, his hand on a spade;
I knew by the gleam of his eloquent eye
That his heart was instructing his lips to reply.

"Who is to judge when the soul takes its flight?
Who is to judge 'twixt the wrong and the right?
Which of us mortals shall dare to say
That our neighbor was wicked who died to-day?

"In our journey through life, the farther we speed,
The better we learn that humanity's need
Is charity's spirit, that prompts us to find
Rather virtue than vice in the lives of our kind.

"Therefore good deeds we record on those stones,
The evil men do, let it die with their bones.
I have labored as sexton this many a year,
But I never have buried a bad man here."

HOW THE KING OF PERSIA EATS HIS BREAKFAST.

The King of Persia is very careful of his health, and his French physician, Dr. Tholozan, is ever within call, so that the unfortunate doctor is as great a gad-about as his master. His Majesty enjoys very fair health, a slight paralysis having as yet been his only ailment. His habits of life are simple, his diet plain roasts and boiled. The king is an early riser, 4 or 5 A. M. being his usual time in summer. This gives him a long day, but he breaks it by a siesta. It is the royal habit when tired to be shampooed by his attendants, and it is thought no indignity for a high official to be told to assist in the kneading process. Shampooing is a real art, and is carried out to scientific perfection by some of his Majesty's more confidential servants. The chief barber is a man high in office.

At 12 o'clock the royal breakfast is served. It is a solitary meal. The King is squatting on the ground; some fifty dishes are set before him. His Majesty selects the simplest, and quenches his thirst with buttermilk or iced sherbets, which are served in delicious profusion in magnificent china bowls. Dead silence is observed by the few favored courtiers who stand around the walls of the apartments. The royal butlers silently hand the various dishes. As the King eats he addresses those whom he may deign to honor with his notice, and these fortunate ones bow low, and answer in humble affirmatives, "May I be your sacrifice, Asylum of the Universe. So it is." "It happened exactly as your Majesty ordained," and so on. The same kind of language is used by the royal princes in addressing their father, and they would not presume to attempt to sit in the royal presence; but as in Persia no son would sit in his father's presence unless ordered to do so, this is more due to filial respect than the awe of majesty.

The King rinses his mouth and wipes his hands over a golden bowl, and then he rises and the meal is served to the princes. On leaving them it goes to the courtiers, and lastly the royal farrashes pick the bones and literally lick the platters clean. The royal dinner, served about 9 P. M., is a repetition of the breakfast; generally it is enlivened by the playing of the brass bands or by the music of the native musicians attached to the court.—*London World.*

One of the funny bills in the Calfornia Assembly gives to any young man under 26 years of age, who learns a trade by serving an apprenticeship for three years, and is a moral young man, $250 out of the State treasury,

A citizen of East Bridgewater, Mass., boasts of having eaten but one meal a day, and that as near midday as possible, for the past twenty years. He is said to be in good condition, and works with no more than ordinary bodily fatigue and wear. He sometimes eats fruit during the day, but it is not an article of food taken with any regularity.

☞The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by intelligent people for over forty years. It has indisputably proven itself the very best known specific far all colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints.

A new horseshoe is now being made, which is in two parts, the upper designed to remain permanently upon the foot, where it will last for an indefinite time, as no wear comes upon it; the other, that which contains the corks, and which is joined to the upper in an ingenious manner. The lower halves of the shoes are interchanged—sharps corks for icy weather and dull ones for heavy draft horses, or they may be removed entirely at night to prevent injury to the animal while in the stall.

☞Never neglect a constipated condition of the bowels, or serious results surely follow, such as piles, impure blood and many chronic complaints. Burdock Blood Bitters is the remedy.

TO THE NORTHWEST AND THE FAR-WEST.

No highway of travel has received more flattering notices from the public than the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, the pioneer short line and the popular route to the Northwest and the Far West. Whether one's Mecca be Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis or Dakota, on the different branches of this much traveled thoroughfare, or even if one's destination be to points still more remote, it presents, without a doubt, the greatest advantages to the traveler in his westward course. Apart from its excellent road-bed, its fine coaches, and the grand scenery through which it passes, its dining cars and service are probably the most sumptuous of any railroad in the world. Indeed, the western lines, and notably the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, fairly lead their eastern rivals in the matter of comforts administered to their passengers. So that with statistics to show one's life is safer in the average railway train than when sitting in one's home or when engaged in one's legitimate business, the traveler who places himself under the guardianship of a well regulated railway may prosecute his journey with a feeling of security and comfort as great as when reclining in his arm chair amid his own *lares et penates.*

For the benefit of those desiring to emigrate to Dakota and other localities in the Northwest and Far West, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company has published an illustrated pamphlet full of common sense facts and valuable information and statistics, which will be sent free of charge, by addressing A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

GREAT MEN'S SONS.—A Washington letter writer says: The newspapers are obliged to record altogether too much foolishness and deviltry on the part of the sons of distinguished men in public life. It is unfortunate that some men who assume to be able to govern the affairs of the country at large are unable to regulate their own families. Some of these young men seem to be fitting themselves for the penitentiary, if not the gallows. They ought to be made to realize that drink is the great leveler, and the level is that of the gutter, whatever the rank of the offender or the offender's family.

A Birmingham, England, commercial house, acting to the spirit of the age has employed lady travellers. Placing great faith in the power of beauty on tradesmen, the house in question selected pretty women as its representatives. It will be difficult for traders to withstand the canvass of such uncommercial travellers.

☞Salvation Oil delights everybody. It can be had of all druggists and dealers in medicines. It eradicates pain by quickly removing the cause. It is a specific for neuralgia, rheumatism, and pain in the side, back and limbs. Price 22 cents.

THE NEW BASE BALL MOUSTACHE.—"What a cute little moustache, John has," remarked one girl to another, "Slightly scattered, however." "Yes, it's a base ball moustache." "What's that—nine on a side?" "Of course not; that's old." "What is it, then?" "Why, three out all out."—*Merchant Traveller.*

☞Too Much Live Stock.—"Why, Jones, what a ho(a)rse you have in your throat!" "Yes, I raised it from a col(d)t in my head. I've too much live stock." "Well, like cures like; Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you. The Bull will quickly scare the ho(a)rse away.

A novel fire insurance case has just been tried before one of the Paris law courts. A lady who had insured her furniture and jewels sued the company for 1,600 francs, the value of a large pearl, which fell from an article of jewelry into the fire as she was standing before the fireplace, and was destroyed. The Court gave judgment against the claim, on the ground that such an accident could not be assimilated to the risks of fire intended by the policy of insuranee.

☞Quinsy troubled me for twenty years. Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, have not had an attack. The Oil cures sore throat at once. Mrs. Letta Conrad, Standish, Mich., Oct. 24, '83.

An accident which many persons are doubtless constantly expecting occurred lately in Boston. During an alarm of fire a hook and ladder truck ran into a horse car and tore off one whole side as neatly as if it had been chopped off by an ax. Three persons were severely injured. It is surprising that there are not more such accidents.

☞ARE YOU TIRED OF BEING SICK!—We want to say a word to the men, women and girls who work in stores, offices and factories. There are hundreds of thousands of you in the country. Very few of you are well. You are shut up too much and exercise too little. In this way you get sick. Your blood is bad, your digestion poor, your head often aches, you don't feel like work. Your liver, stomach and kidneys are out of order. Parker's Tonic has cured hundreds of such cases. It is pure, sure and pleasant.

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

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We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

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For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
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Statement of the American, National and United States and Canada Express Companies, Troy, N. Y.

The strength of Rome lay not in her multitude, nor in her grain-laden fleets. There were elements of strength, but her never-failing resource lay in the self-control and discipline of Roman soldiers. Discipline—it is the very soul to all the wonderful meaning possessed by the word "veteran." Mr. Benedict, of Troy, is a veteran in the express business. "Thirty-three years," he said to your reporter, "I've stood at this desk." It is the discipline of years of experience which gives him the position he holds in the trust and esteem of these three great corporations. "We have a business of $500,000 a year, and I've been absent from this office hardly a month in all that time, although I must confess that many times I've worked here when suffering great pain, for I have been troubled all my life with biliousness and dyspepsia. My system had become so reduced and weak that I had no appetite, and my digestion wholly disordered, I've tried various remedies, but almost two years ago I happened to hit upon Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. After using only one bottle or so I began to feel stronger in every way. The great difficulty has been with my digestion, but this seems to regulate it perfectly. I have, sir, great faith in Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. I have bought and given a great deal of it to the poor around here, those, you know, who have no money to buy medicine of any kind, for there are a great many troubled with billious diseases and suffer on without aid. I always keep FAVORITE REMEDY in the house. I consider it the best medicine for the blood in the market. Wait I must attend to this matter for the western part of the city. Say, you tell the Doctor I am coming down to Rondout to see him in August. I want to know him." I left the veteran, still at his post, rejoicing in health and grateful to Dr. Kennedy.

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Low priced fertilizers are notalways the best. Baugh's $25.00 Phosphate is the best and the cheapest fertilizer, for the simple reason that it gives as good results as articles that cost very much more money. No farmer can make a mistake who buys Baugh's Animal Bone Super-Phosphate for $25 per ton, in new bags, free on board car or boat at Philadelphia. Their address is No. 20 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

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Watkins Express.......§11.10 a m
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Kane Express.......§7.40 a m
Renova Express.......§11.10 a m
Martinsburg Express.......§4 30, 7.40 and 11.10 a m
Chambersburg and Hagerstown Express... §1.30 4.30 and 11.10 a. m., daily, 11 20 p. m. For Chambersburg only, 5.40 p. m.
Shenandoah Valley Railroad every week-day at 7.40 a. m. and New Orleans Express, via Luray and Chattanooga, daily at 11.20 p. m.
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Mail Train.......*7.00 a m
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York and Hanover Express.......§7.40 a m
York, Hanover and Frederick Express.......§11.10 a m
Columbia and York Accommodation.......§4.40 p m
Parkesburg Train.......§11.45 a. m. and §5.45 p m
Downingtown Accommodation, 6 10 and 7.15 a m and 9.45 p. m. On Sunday at 7.45 a. m. 3.45 and 8.15 p. m.
West Chester Express, 7 40 a. m., 4.40 and 5.40 p. m. Accommodation, 6.10 and 11.45 a. m., 2.14, 4.15, 5.15, 5.46, 6.45, 7.45, and 11.45 p. m. On Sunday, 7.45 and 11.45 a. m., 1.15, 5.15 and 10.15 p. m.
Phoenixville, via Frazer, Express, 7.40 a. m., 2.14 and 5.40 p. m., every week day.
Trains Arrive: From Pittsburg, 3.05 and 7.00 a. m., 5.15 and 7.25 p. m. daily, 4.25 a. m., except Monday. From Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport, 7.00 a. m; Daily, except Monday. From Lock Haven, 3.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. From Watkins, Elmira and Williamsport, 7.25 p. m., daily, except Sunday.
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1885

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PERIODICALS.	AUTHORS.
Quarterly Review,	Rt Hon W. E. Gladstone,
Brit. Quarterly Review	Alfred Tennyson,
Edinburgh Review,	Professor Huxley,
Westminster Review,	Professor Tyndall,
Contemporary Review,	Rich. A. Proctor, B. A.,
Fortnightly Review.	J. N. Lockyer, F.R.S.,
The Nineteenth Century.	Dr. W. B. Carpenter,
Science Miscellany,	E. B. Tylor,
Blackwood's Magazine,	Professor Max Muller,
Cornhill Magazine,	Professor Owen,
MacMillan's Magazine,	Matthew Arnold,
Longman's Magazine,	E. A. Freeman, D.C.L.,
New Quaterly Magazine.	James Anthony Froude,
Temple Bar,	Thomas Hughes,
Belgravia,	Algernon C. Swinburne,
Good Words,	William Black,
London Society,	Mrs. Oliphant,
Saturday Review,	Cardinal Newman,
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Thursday, November 6	167,100
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Saturday, November 8	172,000
Sunday, November 9	129,000
Weekly, (November 5, exclusive of all short term campaign subscriptions	147,910
Semi-Weekly	38,300

Total number TRIBUNES printed and sold during the week ending November 9, exclusive of campaign subscriptions.......1,202,190

Ninety-four tons of paper were used in printing the week's issues. This was of course an election week "spurt," which "broke the record" in New York. Settling back into its "steady gait," the TRIBUNE'S record stood on the following week:

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Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same.

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance the throwing of stones or other missiles, by either natural or artificial means, or having in his or their possession, a device commonly known as a sling-shot, shall be prohibited within the Borough of Bristol.

SECTION. And it shall be the duty of the Constable to arrest any person or persons violating the above ordinance, and upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace of a violation of Section 1 of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the said Borough of Bristol, the sum of five dollars and cost of prosecution, and in default of payment of said fine and costs, shall be confined in the Borough Jail for a period not exceeding twenty-four (24) hours.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber this 8th day of December, 1884.

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